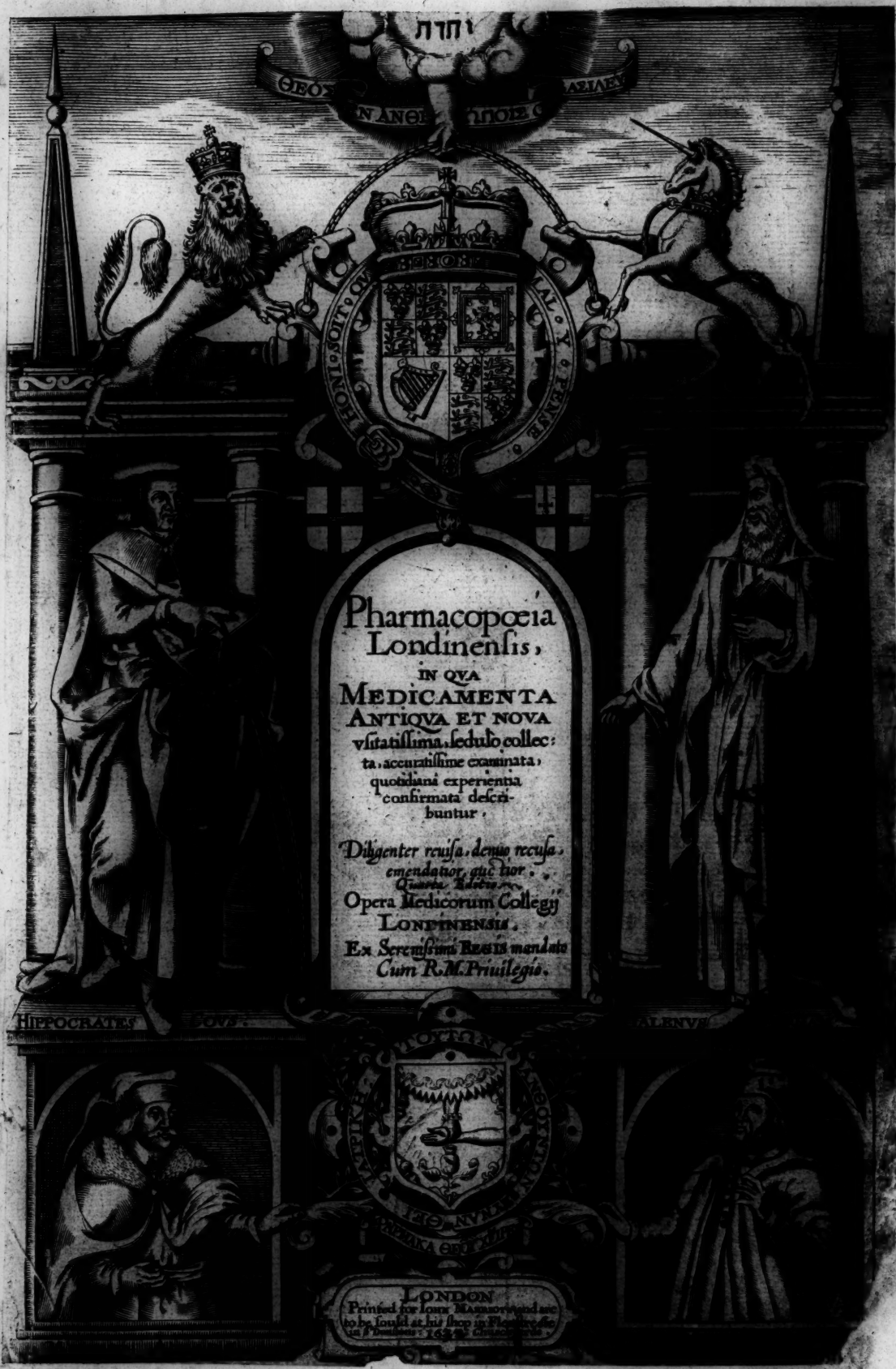


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the see any maner of clothes of woistredes, befoze the same clothes be shorne
died, coloured, & calodzed, vpon peine of forsaþtore þ value therof: The one
halfe to the kyng our soueraine lozde, & the other halfe therof to the pttie that
wyl sue therfoze, by action oꝝ playnt of dette in any of the kynges courtes:
In whiche action oꝝ sute no pꝛotectiõ oꝝ essoine shalbe allowed, noꝝ þ offen-
der admitted to wage his lawe. This acte to endure to the next parlyament.

An acte concernynge Englysshmen beynges swozne
to fozen pꝛynces. Cap. iiii.



Raisen the comons in this pꝛesent pliment, that where many &
dyuers persons beynges the kynges subiectes naturally bozne
within this his realme, haue withdrauen them selfe out of the
same realme, and trāsported them selfe with their wiues, chyl-
dren, and goodes, in to Hollande, zelande, Brabande, Flaun-
ders, and in to other countreys of fozen pꝛynces, and there be swozne to the
obeylaunce of the pꝛynces and lozdes of the countreys, where they be nowe
inhabytet. makynge there great buyldinges, and be contributoꝛies to al ma-
ner of charges, as the subiectes of those countreys be: and thus they mayn-
teygne as moche as in them is, the cyties, boꝛoughes, and townes of those
countreys, and many mo of the kynges subiectes intende to do the same, yf
remedy therin be nat pꝛouided. whiche subiectes bozne in Englande, nat
withstandynge, that they this esttraunge them selfe from the kynges obey-
saunce, yet they occupy here in all the portes, hauens, and cꝛekes, cyties, bo-
roughes, and townes of Englande, as frely and as free in custome and sub-
sidie as the kynges subiectes do occupye, and nat onely foꝝ them selfe, butte
also colourably foꝝ other straungers, their frendes, and partyners, and also
make them selfe quite and exempte from all charges within this realme, in
pꝛeiudice and decaye of the cyties, townes, and boꝛoughes of Englande:
and as foꝝ beyonde the see they wyl obey to none auctoꝛitie graunted to the
Englysshe nacyon by the kynges hyghnesse and his noble pꝛogenytoures,
vnder the great seale of Englande, and by auctoꝛitie of parlyment, but they
gyue them selfe ouer to þ pꝛotectiõ and defence of those outwarde pꝛynces,
to whom they be swozne subiectes. And by these maner of persones moche
coꝛne is conueyed out of the lande.

Wherfoze be it oꝝdayned and enacted, by the kyng our soueraygne lozde,
& the lozdes spirituall & tempozall, and the comons in this pꝛesent parlyment
assembled, & by the auctoꝛite of the same, that all and euery suche subiectes
bozne in Englande, & swozne to be subiectes to fozen pꝛynces, & lozdes of
outwarde ptties, from hensefoꝝth (as long as they shall so abyde, & be as sub-
iectes to fozen pꝛynces and lozdes) that from hensefoꝝth soo longe they and
eueryche of them shall pay suche customes, subsidie, tolles, and other impo-
sitiõs within this realme of Englande, as other straungers of those par-
tes

tes where the said Englyshemen make their inhabitation, pay oꝛ vse to pay within this sayd realme: And that the knowlege of all and euery suche persone oꝛ persons inhabitauntes, and swoꝛne in maner and foꝛme as is befoꝛe reherſed within the Archdukes countreys, that is to say, Holande, zelande, Brabant, and Flaunders, onely, shalbe had by certificat thereof made by the gouernour of the marchaunt auenturers, and the assistens there foꝛ the tyme beyng: and also foꝛ all other realmes and countreys of foꝛren pꝛinces to be certified by the kynges moost noble inbaſytours, beyng at such tyme there as they shal happen to be in the sayd countreys vpon the kynges assaſſes, shal lyke wyse certifie, as is befoꝛesaid vnder their seale, in to the Chauncery of our fouerayne loꝛde the kyng: and ther vpon out of the sayd chauncery wyttes to be made & directed vnto the customers, controuersers, oꝛ other officers of the kynges custome, in euery port, haue, oꝛ cteke within this said realme, to perceyue, leue, & take all maner of suche customes, subsidies, tolles, and other impositions, as is befoꝛe specified, of all suche goodes & marchaundises, as shal belong vnto any suche persone oꝛ persons inhabyted and swoꝛne, in maner and foꝛme aboue wyitten, as well inwarde as outwarde. **¶** Provided alway, that if hereafter it shal happen any suche persone oꝛ persones to retourne in to the realme, and here to tarpe and inhabyte: that than he oꝛ they shalbe restozed to all suche lyberties and freedoms in payeng of customes oꝛ subsidies and other charges, as al other englyshemen doth vse to pay, and to haue a wytte out of the Chauncery foꝛ the same, this acte oꝛ any thyng therein made, to the contrary nat withstandyng.

¶ An acte concernyng Whisyrions. Cap. v.

Whereas your most humble wyse sheweth vnto your highnes, your true and faythfull subiectes and liege men, John Chambr, Thomas Lynacre, Fernandus de Victoria, your phisitions, and Nicholas Halsewell, John Fraunces, and Robert Yacley, and al other men of the same faculte within the cite of London, and seuen miles about, that where your hyghnes (by your mooste gracious letters patentes, bearyng date at westmister the xxiii. day of Septembꝛe the .x. yere of your most noble reygne) foꝛ the cōmon welth of this your realme, in due exercysing and practysyng of the facultie of Whisike, and the good mynystracion of medicins to be hadde, haue incorporeate and made of vs and of our company afoꝛesayde, one body and perpetuall commynalte oꝛ felowshyppe of the facultie of Whisike, and to haue perpetuall succession and cōmon seale, and to chosse pꝛely a pꝛesident of the same felowshyp and cōmynaltie to ouerse, rule, and gouerne the sayd felowshyp and cōmynaltie, and all men of the same facultie, with dyuers other liberties and pꝛiuileges, by your highnes to vs graunted, foꝛ the cōmon welthe of this your realme,

as in

as in your sayd moost gracious lettres patentes moze at large is specified
and conteyned, the tenour wherof foloweth in these wordes.



Henricus dei gratia, rex Anglię & Frācię, et dominus Hibernię,
Omnibus, ad quos presentes litterę peruenerint, Salutem.
Cū regij officij nostri munus arbitremur ditionis nostre hoīm
felicitati omni ratione consulere: Id autem uel in primis fore, si
improborum conatibus tēpestius occurramus, apprime neces-
sarium duximus, improborum quoq; hoīm, qui medicinā ma-
gis auaritię suę causā quam ullius bonę conscientię fidutiā profitebuntur, unde
rudi & credule plebi plurima incōmoda oriuntur, audaciam compescere. Itaq;
partim bene institutarum ciuitatum in Italia, & alijs multis nationibus exem-
plum imitati, partim grauium uiroꝝ doctorum Ioannis Chambrę, Thomę
Linacrę, Fernandi de Victoria medicorū nostrorū, Nicholai Halsewell,
Ioannis Francisci, & Roberti Yaxley, medicorū, ac precipue reuerendis-
simi in Christo patris, ac domini domini Thomę Tituli sanctę Cecilie,
trans Tiberim, sacrosanctę Romanę ecclesię presbiteri cardinalis Eborā-
censis Archiepiscopi, & regni nostri Anglię cancellarij charissimi, precibus
inclinati, collegium perpetuum dictorum & grauium uiroꝝ, qui medicinā
in urbe nostra Londino & suburbibus intraq; septem millia passuū, ab ea urbe
quaqua uersus publice exerceant, institui uolum⁹ atq; imperamus. Quibus tum
sui honoris tū publicę utilitatis nomine eue, ut speramus erit, maliciosorum,
quorum meminimus inscitiam temeritatēq; tam exemplo grauitatēq; suā de-
terrere q̃ per leges nostras nuper editas, ac per constitutiones per idē colle-
gium condendas punire. Que quo facilius rite peragi possint memoratis do-
ctoribus Ioanni Chambrę, Thomę Linacrę, Fernādo de Victoria medicis no-
stris, Nicholao Halsewel, Ioanni Francisco, & Roberto Yaxley, medicis con-
cessimus, quod ipsi omnesq; homines eiusdem facultatis de & in ciuitate pre-
dicta, sint in re et nomine unum corpus & communitas perpetua, siue collegi-
um perpetuum. Et q̃ eadem cōmunitas siue collegiū singulis annis in perpe-
tuum eligere possit et facere de communitate illa aliquem prouidentem &
in facultate medicinę expertum in presedentem eiusdem collegij siue commu-
nitatis, ad superuidendū, recognoscendū, & gubernandū, pro illo anno collegi-
um, siue communitatem predictā, & omnes homines eiusdem facultatis & ne-
gocia eorundem. Et q̃ idem p̃sident & collegium siue cōmunitas habeat suc-
cessionem perpetuam, & commune sigillum negotij dictum communitatis &
presidentis in perpetuum seruaturum. Et q̃ ipsi & successores sui in perpetuum
sint p̃sone habiles & capaces ad p̃quirendum, & possidendū in feodo & p̃petu-
itate terras & tenementa, redditus & alias possessiones quascunq;.

¶ Concessimus etiam eis & successorib⁹ suis pro nobis & heredib⁹ n̄ris, q̃ ip-
si & successores sui possit p̃quirere sibi et successoribus suis, tā in dicta urbe q̃
extra terras et tēta quecunq; annuū ualorē duodecim libras non excedē, sta-
tuto de alienatione ad manum mortuam non obstante. Et q̃ ipsi per nos p̃a pre-
sidentis collegij, seu cōmunitatis facultatis medicine Londos p̃itari & ip̃tari
possint corā quibuscunq; Iudicibus in curijs & actionibus quibuscunq;. Et q̃
predicti p̃sident & collegium siue cōmunitas, & eorū successores congrega-
tiones licitas & honestas de se ipsis ac statuta & ordinationes pro salubri gu-
bernatione

bernatione superuifu & correctione collegij, seu cōmunitatis predictę, & oīm hominum eādem facultatem in dicta ciuitate seu p septem miliaria in circuitu eiusdem ciuitatis exercen. secūdum necessitatis exigētiā (quoties & quādo opus fuerit) facere ualeant licite & impune, sine impedimēto nři, heredum uel successorum nostrorū, iusticiariorū, escaetorū, uicecomitum, & aliorū balliuorum, uel ministrorum nostrorum heredum uel successorū nostrorū quorūcūq;. Concessimus etiam eisdem presidēti & collegio seu cōmunitati & successoribus suis, q nemo in dicta ciuitate, aut p septē miliaria in circuitu eiusdē, exerceat dictā facultatē, nisi ad hoc p dictū presidentē & cōmunitatē, seu successores eorū, qui p tēpore fuerint, admissus sit p eiusdē presidētis & collegij litteras sigillo suo cōmuni sigillatas, sub penā centum solidorum pro quolibet mense, quo non admissus eādem facultatem exercuit, dimidiū inde nobis & heredib⁹ nostris, & dimidium dicto presidenti & collegio applicandum.

¶ Preterea uolumus & concedimus pro nobis & successoribus nostris (quantum in nobis est) q per presidentem & collegium predictę cōmunitatis p tēpore existēti, & eorum successores in perpetuum quatuor singulis annis per ipsos eligātur qui habēt superuifum et scrutiniū correctionem et gubernationē, oīm, & singulorum dictę ciuitatis medicorū utentium facultate medicinę in eadem ciuitate, ac aliorū medicorū forinsecorum quorūcūq; facultatē illam medicine aliquo modo frequentantiū & utentium infra eandem ciuitatem & suburbia eiusdem, siue intra septē miliaria in circuitu eiusdem ciuitatis: ac punitionē eorundē p delictis suis in non bene exequendo faciendo & utendo illa. Necnō superuifū & scrutinium omni modo medicinarum & eorum recepcion. per dictos medicos, seu aliquē eorū huiusmodi legeis nři p eorum infirmitatibus curādis, & sanādis, dādis, imponēdis, & utēdis, quotiens & quando opus fuerit p cōmodo & utilitate eorundem ligeorum nostrorum. Ita q punicio huiusmodi medicorum utētium dicta facultate medicine, sic in pmissis deliquēzium per fines, amerciamēta, & in prisonamēta corporum suorum, & per alias uias rationabiles, & congruas exequatur.

¶ Volumus etiā & concedimus pro nobis heredibus & successoribus nostris (quantum in nobis est) q nec presidēs, nec aliquis de collegio predicto medicorum, nec successores sui, nec eorum aliquis exercens facultatem illam, quoquo modo in futurū infra ciuitatem nostram predictam, et suburbia eiusdem, seu alibi summoneātur, aut ponantur, neq; eorum aliquis summoneatur, aut ponatur in aliquibus assisis, iuratis, inquestis, inquisitionibus, attinctis, & alijs recognitionibus infra dictam ciuitatem, & suburbia eiusdem imposterum corā maiore ac uicicōm, seu coronatoribus dictę ciuitatis nostrę p tempore existēti. capiēdum, aut p aliquem officarium, seu ministrum suum, uel officarios, siue ministros suos summonend. licet iñdē iurati, inquisitiones, seu recognitiones summon. fuerit super breui, uel breuib⁹ nři, uel heredum nostrorum de recto: sed q dicti magistri, siue gubernatores, ac cōmunitas facultatis ante dictę & successores sui & eorum quilibet dictam facultatem exercentes, uersus nos, heredes, & successores nostros, ac uersus maiorem & uicicomites ciuitatis nostrę predictę (pro tempore existente) & quoscūq; officarios & ministros suos sint inde quieti, & penitus exonorati in perpetuum per presentes.

¶ Prouiso quod littere nostrę, seu aliquid in eis contentū, nō cedent in preiudiciū ciuitatis nostrę Londoniē, seu liberti eiusdem. Et hoc absq; fine seu feodo pro pre-

pro premissis, seu sigillatione presentium nobis facienda, soluenda, uel aliquid, reddenda, aliquo statuto, ordinatione, uel actu in contrarium ante hec tempora facto, edito, ordinato seu prouiso in aliquo non obstante. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium. xxij. die Septembri. Anno regni nostri decimo. Per ipsum regem & de data predicta auctoritate Parliamenti.

Tunstall.



And for so moche that the makinge of the sayde corporation is meritorious and verie good for the common welthe of this your realme, it is therfore expedient and necessarie to prouide, that no persone of the sayde polityke bodye and commynaltie aforesayde, be suffered to exerceise and practyse Physyke, but onely those personnes that be profounde, sadde, and dyscreete, groundely lerned, and depely studyed in Physyke.

In consyderation wherof, and for the further auctorysinge of the same letters patentes, and also enlarginge of further artycles for the sayde common welthe to be had and made: Pleaseth it your hyghnesse, with the assente of youre lordes spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this presente parlyamente assembled, to enacte, ordeyne, and stablyshe, that the sayde corporation of the sayde commynaltie and felowshyppe of the facultie of Physyke aforesayde, and all and euery graunt, artycle, and other thyng conteyned and specified in the sayde letters patentes, be approued, graunted, ratified, and confirmed in this present parlyament, and clerely auctorysed and admitted by the same good, lafull, and auaylable to youre sayde bodye corporate, and theyr successours for euer, in as ample and large maner as may be taken, thoughte, and construed by the same. And that it please your hyghnesse, with the assent of your sayde lordes spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this your presente parlyamente assembled, furtherly to enacte, ordeyne, and stablyshe, that the syxe personnes befoze sayde, in youre sayde mooste gracious letters patentes named as pryncipalles, and fyrste named of the sayde commynaltie and felowshyppe, chosynge to them two moore of the sayde commynaltie from hencefozward, be called and cleaped Electes.

And that the same Electes yerely chose one of them to be presydent of the sayde commynaltie, and as ofte as any of the roumes and places of the same Electes shall fortune to be voyde, by deathe or othere wyse, than the superuyuous of the same Electes (within .xxx. or .xl. dayes nexte after the deth of them or any of them) shall chose, name, and admytte one or moore as nede shall requyre, of the moost conynge, and expert men, of and in the sayde facultie in London, to supplie the sayd roume and nombze of eight persons. So that he or they that shalbe so chosen, be first by the sayd superuyours straitly examined, after a forme deuised by the sayd Electes, and also by the same superuyours approued.

And

And where that in dioceses of Englande out of London it is nat lyght to fynde alwaye men able sufficiently to examyne (after the statute) suche as shalbe admitted to exercise Physike in them: That it maye be enacted in this present Parliament, that no person frome henseforth be suffered to exercise oꝝ practyse in Physike throughe Englande, vntyll suche tyme that he be examyned at London by the sayd pꝛesydent and thye of the sayd Electes: and to haue from the sayd pꝛesydent oꝝ Electes letters testimonials of their appoyntinge and examination, erepte he be a graduate of Oxfoꝛde oꝝ Cambridge whiche hath accomplyshed all thinge foꝝ his forme without any grace.

CAn acte concernynge the hygh wayes in the
welde of Kent. Capit. vi.



A humble wise beseecheth your highnes your true and faythful subiecte George Gylfoꝛde squier foꝝ your body, that where ther is, and of tyme, whereof mynde of man is nat to the contrarie hath ben an olde common waye oꝝ strete foꝝ cariages, and all other passages and busynesse foꝝ you and youre progenitours, and your and theyꝛ people in the hundred of Craneboke, in the welde of your countie of Kent, leadyng and extendyng betwene and among the landes of the maner of Hempstede of the sayde George in the sayd hundred of Cranboke, fro the brydge called Hempstede brydge, deuiding the sayd hundred of Craneboke and the hundred of Rolupnden in the same welde of your sayd countie, to a crosse called Totenden crosse, standyng nyghe to a great Oke, named Hempstede oke, whiche is in lengthe vpon a hundrede fourescore and ten perches: which common waye so vled is in diuers places therof ryght depe and noyous foꝝ the passage of your people, and also is nat so directly leadyng betwene the sayd brydge and crosse, neyther so commodious foꝝ your people, as another waye of lyke bꝛedeth in other places, with- in and ouer the landes of the sayde maner mought be made.

CAn consyderation wherof, it maye please your highnesse of your blessed dysposition, with the assente of the lordes spirituall and tempozall, and the commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the auctorite of the same to enacte and ordayne, that it shalbe lesul to your said beseechar, his heyrres, and assignes, owners of the sayde maner of Hempstede, at his and their pꝛer costes and charges at any tyme a this side the xxvi. day of May, which shalbe in the yere of our lord god. M. D. xxvii. by the ouersyght and assent of two Justyces of peace, of the sayd countie of Kent, and. xii. other discrete men, inhabytauntes within the sayd hundredes of Cranboke and Rolupnden, to assygne, lymytte, and laye out, ouer and throughe the landes of the sayd manour one other waye, foꝝ carpages a passages of your grace and of your people and your and theyꝛ heyrres and successours, of as greate largenesse in bꝛedeth oꝝ larger than the sayd olde way nowe beyng is: and
as

HENRICI OCTAVI.

be solde by retails as often as tyme and occasion shall require: any thyng in the saide former acte conteyned to the contrary therof not withstanding. And their said prices, ordinaunces, after proclamacion therof made, to be obserued and kept, vpon payne or penaltie in the same proclamacions conteined. The moytie of all which penalties to be to the kyng our soueraigne lord, and the other moitie to the partie that will sue for the same in any of the kynges courtes of recoorde by bill, plaint, or informacion: in the whiche no wager of lawe, essoine, or protectiō, shalbe allowed. This act to endure to the ende of the next parliament.

¶ An acte that personnes beyng no common Surgions may minister outwarde medicines. Cap. viii.

Vhere in the parliamēt holden at westm, in the.iii.yere of the kynges most gracious reygne, amongst other thynges for the auoydng of sorceres, witchcrafte, and other inconueniences, it was enacted, that no person within the citie of London, nor within. vii. miles of the same, shulde take vpon him to exercise & occupie as Physitian or surgion, excepte he be first examined approued & admytted by the byshop of London & other, bishoper & vpon certein peines & penalties in the same act mencioned. Sythens the making of which said act, the company & felowship of surgions of London, myndng onely their owne luctes, & nothyng the p̄ofyt or ease of the diseased or pacient, haue sued troubled, & vexed, diuers honest persones as well men as women, whom god hath endued with the knowlege of the nature kinde, & operacion of certein herbes, rootes, and waters, & the vsynge and ministring of the, to suche as ben peined with customable diseases: as womens brestes being soze, a pin and the web in the eye, vncomēs of handes, scaldynges, burnynges, soze mouthes, the stone, strangury, saucelim, & moze, and such other like diseases. And yet the said persons haue not taken any thing for their peines or cunning, but haue ministered the same to the pooze people only for neighbouthode & goddes sake, & of pitie & chary- tie. And it is now well knowen, that the surgions admitted wold do no cure to any person, but where they shall knowe to be rewarded with a greater summe or rewarde than the cure extendeth vnto, for in case they wolde minister their cunning to soze people vnrwarded, there shulde not so many rotte, and peryshe to deathe for lacke of helpe of surgery as dayly do: but the greatest part of surgions admitted ben muche moze to be blamed, than those personnes that they trouble. For although the most parte of the persons of the said crafte of surgions haue small cunning, yet they wyl take great summes of money, & do lytle therfore, and by reason therof they doe often tymes impare and hurt their patientes, rather then do theym good. In consideracion wherof, and for the ease, comforte, succour, helpe relpefe, & helth of the kynges pooze subiectes, inhabytauntes of this his realme, now peined or diseased, or that hereafter shalbe peyned or diseased, Be it ordeined establisshed and enacted, by the auctoritie of this present parlyament, that

that at all time from henceforth it shall be lesfull to euery person beyng the kynges subiecte, hauynge knowlege & experience of the nature of herbes rotes, and waters, or of the operaciō of the same, by speculation or practyse within any parte of the realme of Englande, or within any other the kynges dominions, to practyse, vse and minister in and to any outwarde soze, vncom, wounde, appostemacions, outwarde swellinge or discaise, any herbe or herbes, oymntentes, baches, pultes and emplaisters, accor̄dyng to theyr cunnyng, experience, and knowlege in any of the diseases sozes and maladies befoze saide, & all other like to the same, or dyntkes for the stone strangury or agues, without sute, vexacion, trouble, penaltie, or losse of theyr goodes, the foresaied statute in the foresaied thyrde yere of the kynges most gracious reygne, or any other acte ordinaunce or statute to the contrary hereof, heretofore made, in any wise not withstanding.

An act for the preseruacion of the ryuer of Seuerne. Cap. ix.

VWhere diuers persons, aswell inhabitauntes farmers and dwellers nere vnto the streame of Seuerne, & vnto the crikes & pilles of the same from kyngrode vpwarde towarde the citie and towne of Gloucestre, conueteleth and carieth grayne & cozne out of the realme of Englande, vnto the parties beyonde the sea, where graines are very deere, & now of late tyme haue made picardes & other great botes, with fore mastes, of the burdein of .xxv. ton and so to .xxxvi. ton. And by reason therof, wheat, rie, beanes, barley, malte, & other kynde of graines by stealth are conueied in to the vtter parties beyonde the sea, so that thereby the kynges maiestie is not onely deceiued of his subsiope and custome for the same, but it causeth at such tymes wheate graine and other kinde of cozne, as is aforesaide, to be at hygh prynces. And by the same meanes thynhabitauntes within the saied citie or towne of Bristol, are often and sundry tymes destitute & skant may haue grayne or cozne to serue the kynges obedient subiectes there dwellynge and inhabitynge. And also by reason of hauynge of the saide great botes & vesselles oftentimes diuers shippes, aswell of the parties beyonde the sea, as other of englishe shippes, lienge in kyngrode and hungerode, beyng portes or hauens of the citie or towne of Bristol, aforesaid, distaunt fyue myles or therabout from the saide towne of Bristol, awaiting and tarieng there, the comming of the saide great botes with cozne and grayne downe Seuerne, who there dischargeth the grayne & cozn aboꝝd the saide ships at kyngrode. By reason wherof the saide ships & other vesselles, there tarienge for the receipte of the saide graine and cozne, do then cast out their balast of stones & other robull of balast of the saide ships and vesselles, into the saide rodes & hauens of hungerode & kyngrode, and there lodith the saide graine or cozne in the ships & vesselles to the great distruction, & in continuance to the vtter vndoyng of the saide rodes and hauens. So that the mouth & hole channell of the saide hauen is so heaped and quarred with stones and robull of ballastes of the shippes and botes there arryuyng, that great shippes, whiche vseth

every default to lose. xii. d. to our sayde soueraygne lord.

¶ And it is enacted, that if any persone or persones so begunge deliuered out of prison at any tyme after the sayde feast do begge, not hauynge the sayde letter sealed in fourme aboue sayde, or begge contrary to the tenour of the same letter: that than he shall be taken ordered and whipped in euery behalfe, lyke as is aboue apoynted for stronge beggers. And that to be done and executed by suche as be aboue limited to do the same vpon strong beggers, and in suche wyse and vpon suche payne as is afore lymytted for none execution of the punishment of stronge beggers.

¶ Pouyded alwaie that it be lesfull to euery person and persones, beyng bounden by reason of any foundation or ordinaunce to gyue or distribute any money in almes, and also to euery person and persons at common dooles vled at burials, or obytes to gyue and dispose in almes any money to euery person and persons comynge to such almes or dooles, after lyke maner & forme as they haue be accustomed to do in that behalfe afore the making of this acte without any daunger or penaltie of this estatute, any thyng conteyned in this present estatute to the contrary hereof not withstanding.

¶ Pouyded also that it be lesfull to al maisters and gouernours of hospytals to lodge and herborough any person or persons of charittle or almes accordynge to the foundation of suche hospytalles, and to gyue money in almes, in as large maner and fourme as they are bounden or owen to do, any thyng in this estatute to the contrary hereof not withstanding. And this acte to endure vnto the laste day of the nexte parlyament.

¶ An acte concernynge that no person or persons straungers, beyng a common baker, byuer, surgeon, or scriuener shall be ex-

cepted hande craftes men. cap. xiii.



Where diuers estatutes penall heretofore haue ben made agayne straungers artificers for exercysing of handy craftes within this realme, and for keppynge of houses apprentices and seruauntes estrangers, as by the sayde severall estatutes more playnely is reherced. For then the making wherof here byuers and bakers, whiche ben common vitaylers, and also surgens and scriueners beyng straungers inhabtyed and dwellynge within this realme, haue ben put to trouble and great vexation by occasion of information brought agayne them vpon the sayde estatutes, supposynge that straungers shulde be hande craftes men: vpon the whiche information great doubtres and ambiguities haue ryfen, whether straungers shulde any of the sayde misteryes or sciences shulde be vnderstande suche hande craftes men as were entended by any the sayde estatutes. For playne declaracion wherof it is enacted by the kyng our soueraygne lord, and the lordes

lo2des spirituall and tempo2all, and the common in this presente parlyament assembled, and by auctoritee of the same, that no person o2 personnes straungers, beinge a common baker bzuer surgeon o2 scriuener, shall be enterpryte o2 expounded hande craftes men, in fo2 o2 by reason of vsinge any of the sayde misteries o2 sciences of bakinge bzuinge surgery o2 wyting: And that all informations sypthes actions and p2oces had taken o2 hereafter to be taken bypon any of the sayde estatutes, agayne any suche straunger o2 straungers, beinge bakers bzuers surgeons o2 scriueners shall be by auctortie of this present acte voyde and of none effect.

In acte concernynge howe persons committinge pety treason murder o2 felony shall abiure. cap. xiii.



The kynge our soueraigne lo2de consideringe that manye of his subiectes heretofore fo2 their offences and merites haue ben put to execution of deathe, by the lawes of this realme, and manye other commyttynge lyke offences fo2 tuition of their lyues, haue fledde and refo2ted to churches and other halowed places within this realme, and there beyng, haue abiured the realme before the kynges Co2oners of the same: Byuers of whiche men, so abiurynge, haue benne knowne to be verye experie maryners, and many other haue benne sene to be very able and apte men fo2 the watres and fo2 defence of this realme, so that by the one meane and the other the strengthe and power of this realme is greatly mynished: And byuers of the saide personnes, whiche heretofore haue abiured this realme, beinge by reason of their abiurations in outwarde realmes and countreys, haue not only procured many men of the same to the exercise and practyse of archerie, and haue instructed them in the seate and knowlege therof, to the great encrease and fortifications of the same outwarde realmes and countreys, but also the same abiured personnes haue disclosed their knowleges of the commodities and secretes of this realme to no lytell damage and preiudice of the same: The kynges highnes therefore dayelye studyenge and deuysynge to prouyde fo2 the sauegarde of this his realme and of his subiectes, all be it they be transgressours of his lawes, so that the incommodities ensynge bypon suche abiurations to be preserued to the beste effecte, as ferre as shall please god to gyue theym grace, hath ordeyned and enacted by auctortie of this presente parlyamente, that if any persone hereafter flee o2 refo2te to any paryllhe church, Cunitorie o2 other lyke halowed place fo2 tuition of his lyfe, by occasion of any murder robbery o2 other felony by the same persone committed, and therbypon confesse any murder felonye o2 other offence before the co2oner, wherofore the same persone by the lawes of this realme heretofore v2sed shoulde abiure and passe out of the same, the same persone therbypon shall abiure from all his lybertie of

To the honourable House of COMMONS assembled in Parliament, 2

The humble Petition of Peter Chamberlen, Doctor in Physick,

Humbly sheweth,

That if the lives of men, if the health and strength of your owne selves and the Nation, both in peace and war, promised you by a cloud of witnesses of ancient and modern Physicians and Historians, demonstrated by arguments and experience in the use of artificiall Bathes and Bathe-stoves, (beside other matters of consequence) be a subject worthy your grave and serious consultation: Or, if the preventing remedy of the Plague be as worthy your care, as the danger of it in the midst of all your troubles; then be pleased to admit this Paper into the presse of busineses, humbly to begge for one minutes audience, for two or three of this honourable House to be spared as a Committee, to receive a more full accompt of the Premises, and accordingly to make report. And if then the matters offered shall answer expectation, and favour of Above, may your Wisdomes cheerfully give them life and being for the publick good. If otherwise, let them be blasted with the doom due to such importunate presumption.

Annotations on the Designe of Bathes.

These are no low dishonourable Designes having been (formerly) the profuse Magnificence of mighty ^a Cæsars. They are no foolish Novelties, nor antiquated Chymera's or Absurdities, having been used and approved in all ages, and now lately an Octroy of them granted from the States of the ^b Low-Countries, the wisdom of whose counsels manifest daily how solid they are, in being honoured, feared, and loved of neighbours at home, and famed and obeyed abroad in both the Indies.

They are not confined to hot or cold Countries, since they abound both in Turkie, Persia, Germany, Hungary, Denmark, Swedeland, Poland, and Moscovia, whose strong, great bodied, healthfull people, beautifull children, and easie births, give no small testimony to the use of Bathes. Nor are they limited to Winter or Summer, the Emperour ^d Aurelian having made his Trans-tiburine Bathes particularly for Winter, the rest being more for Summer. And ^c Hippocrates preferibeth the often use of them in Summer, lesse in Winter.

They can be no prejudice to the State, since the example of all Countries (almost) in the World will vindicate their wisdoms in approving or building them: nor can they be at any losse, if it fall to the Authors share to undertake them, which he is willing to doe, when enabled by a Grant from the Parliament, considerable to the great expence and time of finishing so great a worke. Which kind of encouragement hath not been wanting from former Parliaments unto publike spirits, who have endeavoured a common good.

They can be no grievance or Monopoly: 1. Because there are yet none in England, except the famous Bathes of Somersets-hire, which are naturall, and differ in vertue; nor can each weak body or purse be conveyed to them. 2. None can be compelled to use them, but every one is left free to his owne choice and discretion. 3. They entrench not upon the priviledge of Bathing Tubs, or Sweating Cradles, any other spidling way; but bequeath them all to their old inconvenient uses.

4. The Author humbly presents this publick designe to the publick purse for what magnificence shall be thought fit; and wholly submits his service in, or reward for the same to the Wisdom of the Parliament. If this be refused, then he desires, that all Physicians, Surgeons, or Apothecaries, or any Noblemen or Gentlemen would joyne in partnership with him, allowing him such a proportion in regard of his former and future expence, study, and care in the contriving and ordering the same, as may be agreed on between them, if the Parliament shall think good so to grant it. But if all refuse, it can be no injustice to grant that to the Author and his heires (being his owne adventure and designe for the publick good) which no man else will accept or undertake. 5. All Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, (paying the common price) are to have as free use of them for their Patients, as the Author, and appoint and provide what other ingredients they please. 6. Reasonable prices are intended. 7. All licentious incivilities will be prevented by severall places and times for men and women: And men to be attended by men, women by women. Lastly, whatsoever else may be thought fitting, may receive its order and encouragement from the wisdom and power of Parliament. And if the feare of abuse be objected: Epicures will be Epicures doe men what they can; therefore all men must not be forbidden meat, because some will be Gluttons: nor all men turne ^e Turkes, because some will be drunk. Thus much negatively to prevent Objections. Now to affirme Truths (according to the merit of the thing) would exact a Volume; but that is not intended here, onely some few heads are offered, and some principall authorities, reserving the rest, together with all the demonstrative Arguments, to future leisure or command.

1. In the first place, we may safely affirme the benefit of cleanliness, which (certainly) will be controverted by none. Hence followes the prevention of the Plague, which naturally breeds and is contagious through ^f nastiness, and want of washings, or of ordinary transpirations.

2. No Gentlemen or Merchants frequenting them in other parts, but will affirme their benefit against all wearinesse of mind and bodie, able to revive the spirits of the sedentary Counsellor or Scholar, able to restore the limbs of the laborious Souldier, Countreiman, or Traveller.

3. They make for the preservation of ^h health, and to that end frequented of old, and now so continued, where used. Fourthly, for the cure of ⁱ most sort of diseases, ^k Dropies, Consumptions, Feavers, &c. which if Physicians may have but the priviledge of a Cobler (to be beleaved in their owne Art) will be abundantly proved by all the most authentick Authors.

Hence result these Conclusions:

1. That as they beautifie the Cities where they are built, so they magnifie the wisdom of the Nations where they are, in providing so for the health and strength of the people.

2. In regard of so many benefits of preservation of health, prevention of the Plague, and cure of sicknesses, they may be constantly the saving of many thousand lives a yeare.

3. That the longer they are deferr'd, the more lives must perishe, the sooner they are made, the more lives may be saved.

4. That in regard of saving so many lives, they make much for the glory of God.

Therefore what is prejudiciall to none, what is beneficiall to all, cannot but hope for an indulgent acceptation from the wisdom and ingenuity of Parliament.

^a Vespasian, Dioclesian, and Maximian, Trajan, Antonine, Septimius Severus, Nero, and Alexander Severus, Aurelian, &c.
^b The States Octroy.
^c Sands Travels, Hackluits Voyages.
^d Jacobus Laurus.
^e Lib. de salub. & ratione.

^f Turkes may drink no wine.

^f Ambrosius Parvus de Peste.
^g Hip. de rat. vict. in morb. acut.
^h Avicenna. f. 115.
ⁱ Athen. lib. 7.
^j Dipnos.
^k Gal. 3. de san. tuenda.
^l Hip. de rat. vict. in 4. morb. acut.
^m Avicenna. f. 115.
ⁿ Gal.

Alphabetical CATALOGUE

Of all that have taken the Degree of Doctor of Physick,
in our Two UNIVERSITIES, from the Year 1659, to this present Year 1695.
Publish'd for the Benefit of all *English*-men, particularly to Inform the People of *London*;
Who are Honest and Regular Physicians.

By *John Badger, M. D.*

Those who have taken their Degree beyond Sea, and are admitted, ad eundem, have this Mark ||
*Such as went out by Mandate, under some Arch-Bishop, Chancellour, Foreign Prince or Embassador, are Marked thus **

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Dr. Burwell, Tho. C. 68	* Dr. Elliot, John C. 80	* Dr. Hitch, John C. 65	* Dr. Morton, Rich. O. 70	Dr. Seimour, Tho. O. 95	* Dr. W oodward, Joh. C. 95
* Dr. Butler, Nich. C. 69	* Dr. Elliot, Tho. C. 71	Dr. Hoar, Will. C. 60	Dr. Mott, Edm. C. 93	* Dr. Sermon, Will. C. 69	Dr. W oolaston, Joh. C. 95
* Dr. Butler, John C. 71	Dr. Elliston, Jof. C. 62	Dr. Hoar, Leonard C. 70	* Dr. Moulins, James C. 81	* Dr. Short, Tho. C. 68	Dr. W ren, Thomas O. 60
C Anno	Dr. Ellwood, Phin. O. 82	Dr. Hobson, Rob. C. 59	Dr. Mumford, Sam. C. 94	Dr. Skynner, Tho. O. 72	* Dr. W rench, Rob. C. 71
Dr. C ade, Salisb. O. 91	Dr. Exton, Edw. O. 66	Dr. Hodges, Nat. O. 59	Dr. Mulgrave, Will. O. 89	* Dr. Skrymsher, Ger. C. 60	Dr. W rench, Benja. C. 95
Dr. C asar, Auguft. O. 60	F Anno	Dr. Hodson, Dan. O. 64	N Anno	Dr. Slatholme, Will. C. 60	Dr. W rigglysworth, Ed. O. 79
* Dr. C asar, Auguft. C. 83	Dr. F airclough, J. C. 61	Dr. Hollins, John C. 65	Dr. N eale, Geo. O. 61	* Dr. Slear, Freder. Pala- tino-Germannus, O. C. 80	Dr. W right, Laur. C. 66
* Dr. Carolus Elect. Pa- latinus O. 80	Dr. F eild, Rich. C. 83	Dr. Holwell, Will. O. 91	* Dr. N eale, John C. 61	Dr. Smith, John O. 59	Dr. W right, John C. 84
Dr. Carre, Nich. O. 60	* Dr. Ferber, Joh. Ber. O. 80	Dr. Hoogan, Hen. C. 70	Dr. Needham, Walt. C. 64	Dr. Smith, Francis O. 89	Dr. W yat, Henry O. 60
Dr. Carr, Rich. C. 86	* Dr. Fertyplace, Th. C. 63	* Dr. Horfington, Th. C. 63	Dr. Nelson, Matt. C. 69	Dr. Smith, Richard O. 78	Y Anno
* Dr. Carter, Nich. C. 64	Dr. Finch, John C. 61	* Dr. Howarth, Theo. C. 61	Dr. Nicholas, Dent. O. 95	Dr. Smith, Robert O. 84	* Dr. Y arborough, Edw. C. 65
Dr. Carver, Tho. C. 70	Dr. Floyer, John O. 80	* Dr. Howman, Rog. C. 74	Dr. Nicholus, Oth. C. 60	Dr. Smyth, George O. 61	
Dr. Cattle, George, O. 65	Dr. Flyer, Ralph C. 65	Dr. Hoy, Thom. O. 89	* Dr. Nicholfon, Joh. C. 92	Dr. Soame, Barnh. C. 92	
* Dr. Chamberlain, G. C. 61	Dr. Fludd, Levinus O. 61	Dr. Hunt, Steph. C. 94	* Dr. Northleigh, Joh. C. 87	Dr. Sparke, Will. O. 61	
* Dr. Chamberlain, Jo. C. 76	Dr. Foley, John O. 87	I Anno	* Dr. Novel, Tho. C. 75	Dr. Speed, John O. 66	
* Dr. Chamberlain, H. C. 89	Dr. Foot, Daniel C. 64	Dr. J ackson, Geor. C. 77	Dr. Nutton, John. C. 85	* Dr. Spencer, Tho. C. 70	
Dr. Charles, John C. 66	Dr. Fowke, Phineas C. 68	Dr. J ackson, Will. O. 61			
	* Dr. Fraiser, Charl. C. 77				

✶ The Monopoly and New Association of Physicians in Warwick-Lane, Who vulgarly call Themselves the College, was the 4th. of October, 1695. made up of 130 Members, most of which are no Doctors; and scarce 40 of them Regular Doctors in either of our Universities, as will appear by Comparing their CATALOGUE with this.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE FELLOWS and other MEMBERS of the Royal College of PHYSICIANS, London. Dated October 4. 1695.

With some necessary AMENDMENTS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

- ♂ Denotes those who took their Degree by Mandate, under some Foreign Prince or Ambassador, &c.
 II Signifies those who have taken the Degree of Doctor abroad, and are admitted to that Degree in one of our Universities.
 Those who have this mark * are such Antient Members of the College who had taken their Degree of Doctor before the Year 1659. But we have not given the Title of Doctor, to those younger Members whose Names we find not Register'd for that Degree in either of our Universities since that Year, because we have no Authentick proof of their taking that Degree; neither did the late Poll-Tax take notice of them as Doctors.
 ♂ Notes those who are entered into the New Association, by Subscribing Fifty Pounds a-Man to stand by the President and Censors for promoting the good of the College, and establishing a Monopoly for preparing Medicines, and humbling the Apothecaries; Which they are desired to take notice of.

FELLOWS.

- ♂ II **D**R. Samuel Collins, *President*.
 * Dr. Walter Charleton.
 * Dr. George Rogers.
 ♂ * Dr. Thomas Burwell, *Elect. Cens.*
 * Dr. Peter Barwick.
 ♂ Sir Thomas Millington, *Kt. Elect.*
 II Dr. John Lawfon, *Elect.*
 ♂ Dr. Edward Brown, *Treasurer, Elect.*
 Dr. Josias Clark, *Elect.*
 ♂ Dr. Richard Torlesse, *Elect. Cens.*
 ♂ Dr. Samuel Morris.
 Dr. Thomas Alvey.
 ♂ Dr. Ed. Hulse, *Elect. alias Dr. Halfins.*
 ♂ Dr. Richard Morton.
 ♂ Dr. Charles Goodall.
 ♂ Dr. Robert Brady, *Prof. Med. Cant.*
 Dr. Phineas Fowke.
 ♂ II Dr. Walter Harris.
 ♂ Dr. William Briggs.
 ♂ Dr. Walter Mills.
 Dr. Edward Tyfon.
 ♂ Dr. Charles Fraifer.
 ♂ II Dr. Frederick Slare, *Palatino-Germ.*
 Dr. Richard Darnelli.
 ♂ Dr. John Bateman.
 Mr. William Johnston.
 ♂ II Dr. William Dawes, *Cens.*

- ♂ Dr. Thomas Gill, *Cens. Reg.*
 ♂ Dr. Richard Robinson.
 ♂ Dr. Lancelot Harrison.
 ♂ Dr. Martin Lister.
 Dr. Robert Pit.
 Dr. Richard Field.
 * Dr. Edmund Dickenson.
 Mr. William Stokeham.
 ♂ Sir Edmund King, *Kt.*
 Dr. Francis Bernard.
 Mr. Christop. Love-Morley.
 Mr. Edward Baynard.
 ♂ Dr. Theodore Colladon.
 Mr. Richard Blackburne.
 ♂ Mr. Christian Harrel.
 Dr. Simon Welman.
 Mr. George How.
 Mr. Nathaniel Johnston.
 Dr. Robert Peirce.
 Mr. Robert Gray.
 ♂ II Dr. Richard Smith.
 ♂ Dr. Joshua le Feure.
 ♂ Mr. Thomas Walfsh.
 Dr. John Ratcliff.
 ♂ Dr. John Harrison.
 ♂ Mr. Hans Sloane.
 Mr. Richard Blackmore.
 Dr. Tancred Robinson.
 Dr. Richard Carr.
 ♂ Mr. John Hutton.

- ♂ Mr. James Welwood.
 Dr. Peter Gellthorp.
 Dr. William Musgrave.
 II Dr. Humphrey Ridley.
 Dr. William Gibbons.
 Dr. William Gould.
 ♂ Dr. John Hawys.
 Dr. Robert Conny.
 ♂ Dr. Samuel Garth.
 ♂ Dr. Barnham Soame.
 ♂ Dr. Hugh Chamberlen.
 Dr. William Cole.
 Dr. Salusbury Cade.

HONORARY-FELLOWS.

- ♂ **S**ir William Langham.
 * Dr. Robert Fielding.
 * Dr. John Windebank.
 * Dr. John Yardley.
 * Dr. Thomas Moor.
 * Dr. William Burnet.
 ♂ Mr. Henry Sampson.
 ♂ Dr. Daniel Cox.
 Mr. Nehemiah Grew.
 ♂ Mr. Thomas Giblon.
 ♂ Dr. Peter Alder.

- ♂ Mr. William Sydenham.
 ♂ Dr. John Jones.
 Mr. Charles Nichols.
 ♂ Mr. Clopton Havers.
 ♂ Mr. David Hamilton.
 ♂ Mr. John Deffray.
 Mr. William Grimbaldston.
 Mr. Caleb Coatsworth.
 ♂ Mr. Sebastian le Feure.
 Mr. John Tivil.
 ♂ Mr. Francis Upton.
 ♂ Mr. Thomas Botterell.
 Mr. James Maucleer.
 ♂ Mr. John Charles.
 Mr. Philip Rose.
 Mr. Thomas Rolfe.
 Mr. William Oliver.
 ♂ Mr. Oliver Horfeman.
 Mr. Ralph Hickes.
 Mr. Thomas Walker.
 ♂ Dr. Judocus Cruik.
 ♂ Mr. Peter Silvestre.
 ♂ Mr. Charles Morton.
 Mr. George Fleming.
 ♂ Dr. Stephen Hunt.
 ♂ Mr. William Cockburn.
 Mr. Thomas Turberville.
 Mr. Edmund Devis.
 ♂ Mr. John Crichton.

CANDIDATES.

- Dr. John Nicholfon.
 Dr. Thomas Hoy.
 ♂ Dr. Thomas Sutton.
 II Dr. Joseph Gaylard.
 Dr. Richard Adams.
 Dr. Humphrey Brook.
 ♂ Dr. William Coward.
 ♂ Dr. Denton Nicholas.

LICENTIATES.

- Mr. John Feak.
 Mr. Praise Watton.
 Mr. Isaac Chauncy.
 ♂ Mr. Christopher Crell.
 Mr. John Martin.
 Mr. Philip Guide.
 Mr. John Groenvelt.
 Mr. Joshua Palmer.
 Mr. Henry Morelli.
 Mr. John Peche.
 Mr. Thomas Hobbs.

A short Account of the Institution and Nature of the College of Physicians, London. Publish'd by themselves, 1688.

1. The FELLOWS

ARE Doctors of Physick, chosen out of the Candidates, who have been always limited to a certain Number, and are now confined to the Number of Fourscore, by His present Majesty's (King James's) Gracious Charter: Out of these are chosen the President, Elects, Censors, and other Officers of the College, who, with the rest of the Fellows, are solely concerned in the Governing Part of the College, and have a Voice in the making and rescinding any Statutes, Orders, or By-Laws, relating to Physick and the Practice thereof.

2. CANDIDATES

Must be Doctors in Physick, admitted to that Degree in one of our Own Universities, must not be Foreigners, and ought to have practised Physick Four Years before they are admitted into that Order; out of these, as the Seminary, the Fellowships are filled up, as they become vacant, in a perpetual Succession.

3. HONORARY FELLOWS

Are such Doctors in Physick, as by reason of their being Foreigners, or having taken their Degrees in some University beyond the Seas, are not incorporated into either of Ours; or, for some other reason (having not been Candidates) are not of the Number of those who have Votes in the Affairs of the College.

4. LICENTIATES

Are such other Persons Skilled in Physick, who by reason of their being Foreigners, or their not being admitted Doctors in one of Our Universities, or for their not being Eminentely Learned, or by reason of their too great Youth, or such like Causes, are not capable to be Elected into the Number of the Candidates; yet may, notwithstanding, be serviceable to the Publick, in taking Care of the Health of the King's Subjects, at least in some particular Diseases.

NOW, of all these several Ranks and Degrees of Practisers in Physick, none of them is confined to any certain Number but the Fellows and Candidates; so that the Rest being wholly unlimited, no Person can be excluded out of the College, or debarred from Practice, but such as are so wholly illiterate and unskilful, that they dare not adventure to submit themselves to the Examination and Judgment of the President and Censors of the College, either as to the Goodness of their Medicines, or their own Skill in all, or any Part of Physick; though the President and Censors be Men strictly sworn to do justice to all Persons, who shall present themselves, or their Medicines, to their Scrutiny and Examination.

From hence it manifestly follows, That the College of Physicians is very far from being a Monopoly, since it cannot reject any of the King's Subjects, who are duly qualified for the Exercise of all, or any Part of Physick.

QUERIES.

I. Whether this present Medley of Physicians, who call themselves the College, hath not justly forfeited their Charter, having notoriously violated the Fundamental Statutes of their own Society?

II. Whether those who have taken the Degree of Doctor in foreign Universities, but were never admitted ad eundem in one of ours, are capable of being Candidates by their Statute of Candidates, Chap. 11. p. 78. and whether those who are incapable of being Candidates can be chosen Fellows, Chap. 12. p. 93?

III. Whether any, who are once entred into Holy Orders, can be admitted into the College of Physicians by their Statute of Fellows, Chap. 12. p. 100. And whether it be decent for a Preacher to meddle with Womens Busineses and Diseases, *ibid.* p. 99. And whether it be a good Plea for a Sacrilegious Deserter of the Ministerial Function, being admitted into the College, to alledge, That Presbyterian Orders are no Orders?

IV. Whether it be not contrary to the Oath of the President, to admit those into the College, who have not taken the Degree of Doctor in one of our Universities; or, who have formerly entred into Holy Orders, since this Admission is plainly contrary to the Statutes which he is sworn to observe, ch. 2. of the President, p. 15?

V. Whether the President and Censors, who are strictly sworn to do Justice to all Men, be not manifestly guilty both of Injustice and Perjury, in denying Admission into the College to those who are duly qualified, according to the Laws of the Land and their own Statutes? And whether from hence it does not plainly follow (according to their own way of arguing, in the said short Account of their Institution) That this pretended College of Physicians is a Monopoly, since they reject the King's Subjects, who are duly qualified for the Practice of Physick?

VI. Whether their dealing with Dr. John Badger be not a plain Instance of Injustice, Perjury, and their being a Monopoly; who being examined according to their own Statutes in 1683. Chap. XVI. p. 119. and by them approved of, *ibid.* 125, and found qualified as well for Learning as Manners, p. 119. and having since Regularly commenced Doctor of Physick in 1687, was nevertheless rejected and denied Admission into the College (New-Statutes, No. 2) though the President, at the same time, did acknowledge that there was all the Reason and Justice in the World for it. And whether their Statute (New-Statutes, No. 16) for excluding Apothecaries and Chirurgeons, could any ways affect the Case of Dr. Badger, who was duly qualified, and offered himself for Admission before it was made, when they themselves had solemnly promised to grant his Admission into the College, as soon as he had commenced Doctor, which he did several Months before that Statute was made: And whether it be not highly Arbitrary and Illegal, to exclude all Apothecaries from the College, who by their Profession, are very well and thoroughly skill'd in the Materia Medica, and the way of preparing Medicines, though they be otherwise sufficiently learned in all the other Parts of Physick, as many of that Society are and have been?

GAZACHYMICA:

OR,

A Magazin, or Store-house of Choice CHYMICAL MEDICINES:

Faithfully Prepared, in my Laboratory, at the Sign of HERMES TRISMEGISTUS in Watlin-street in LONDON,

By me GEORGE WILSON, Philo-Chym. 1686.

177. 16
15

To all Doctors of Physick, Apothecaries, Chirurgeons, and others, Students of Physick, or Curious in Chymical Operations.

Though I here present you with a Catalogue of such Medicines as I have always ready prepared for your Occasions, and faithfully Elaborated, according to the best Processes I could ever meet with; yet farther to satisfy you, I here offer to your service, the conveniency and use of my Laboratory, if any of you shall at any time desire it, there to have any particular Process of your own experimented, paying for the Coals and Glasses, and a Reasonable Recompence for the Use of my Furnaces.

And at all times a Free and Welcom access to see any of those Medicines you shall have of me, prepared from the beginning to the compleating of the same; by which means you may the better be satisfied of their true and faithful Preparation, and consequently of the goodness and purity of the Medicines I sell: A Catalogue of which here follows.

A Catalogue of CHYMICAL MEDICINES.

Spiritus Vinofi.	Sales Fixi.	Ol. Animalium.	Præp. Sulphuris.	Præp. Mercurii.	Præp. Auri & Argent.
Spiritus { <i>Absinthii.</i> <i>Benzoini.</i> <i>Cochlearia.</i> <i>Castorei.</i> <i>Funiperi.</i> <i>Lavendula.</i> <i>Rosæ Marini.</i>	Sales { <i>Absinthii.</i> <i>Artemisia.</i> <i>Cochlearia.</i> <i>Fraxini.</i> <i>Geniſſæ.</i> <i>Sulphuris.</i> <i>Tartari.</i> <i>Vitrioli.</i> <i>Tart. Vitriolati.</i>	Oleum { <i>Corni Cervi.</i> <i>Cran. Humani.</i> <i>Cere.</i> <i>Viperarum.</i>	<i>Sulph. per Ol. Anis.</i> <i>Sulph. Succin.</i> <i>Sulph. Terebinth.</i> <i>Sulph. Turp.</i> <i>Sulph. Sc.</i>	<i>Arcanum Corallinum.</i> <i>Æthiops Minerale.</i> <i>Mercurius Dulcis.</i> <i>Merc. Præcip. Rub.</i> <i>Merc. Præcip. Alb.</i> <i>Merc. Diaphoret.</i> <i>Mercuria Mercuri.</i> <i>Turp. Minerale.</i> <i>Spir. Mer. Rub. & Alb.</i>	<i>Aurum Vita.</i> <i>Aurum Fulminans.</i> <i>Bezoar Solare.</i> <i>Bezo. Lunare.</i> <i>Pil. Lunares.</i>
Oleum Vegetabilium.	Sales Volatiles.	Spir. Acid. Vegetabil.	Præp. Perl. & Corallorum.	Præp. Stanni & Plum.	Elixiria.
Oleum { <i>Absinthii.</i> <i>Anisi.</i> <i>Buxi.</i> <i>Carui.</i> <i>Caryophyllorum.</i> <i>Guajaci.</i> <i>Nucis Moschat.</i> <i>Origani.</i> <i>Succini.</i>	Sales { <i>Corni Cervi.</i> <i>Cran. Humani.</i> <i>Succini.</i> <i>Urina.</i> <i>Viperarum.</i> <i>Volatile Oleos. Syl.</i> <i>Sang. Hum.</i>	Spiritus { <i>Aceti.</i> <i>Fulguris.</i> <i>Guajaci.</i> <i>Succini.</i> <i>Tartari.</i> <i>Mellis.</i>	<i>Essentia.</i> <i>Magisterium.</i> <i>Tinctura.</i>	<i>Bezo. Foviale.</i> <i>Sal Stanni.</i> <i>Sal Saturni.</i> <i>Ol. Saturni.</i> <i>Spir. Saturni.</i> <i>Sacch. Saturni.</i>	Elixir { <i>Pestilential.</i> <i>Propriet. cum ol. Sulph. & Tart.</i> <i>Propriet. Helmont.</i> <i>Uterinum.</i>
Essentia Extracta.	Spiritus Animalium.	Spir. Acid. Salium.	Præp. Antimonii.	Præp. Ferri & Cupri.	Tinctura.
Extract. { <i>Croci.</i> <i>Catholicon.</i> <i>Gentiana.</i> <i>Hellet. Nigri.</i> <i>Resina Galapii.</i> <i>Res. Scammonii.</i>	Spiritus { <i>Corni Cervi.</i> <i>Cran. Humani.</i> <i>Sang. Humani.</i> <i>Sal. Armoniaci.</i> <i>Urina.</i> <i>Viperarum.</i> <i>Sc.</i>	Spiritus { <i>Nitri simplex.</i> <i>Nitri Bezoard.</i> <i>Nitri Dulcis.</i> <i>Salis Com.</i> <i>Salis Com. Dulcis.</i> <i>Sulphuris.</i> <i>Vitrioli.</i> <i>Veneris.</i> <i>Aq. Fortis.</i> <i>Aq. Regia.</i>	<i>Antimon. Resuscitatum.</i> <i>Antimon. Diaphoret.</i> <i>Antimon. Poterii.</i> <i>Bezo. Minerale.</i> <i>Ceruss. Antimonii.</i> <i>Ceruss. Metallorum.</i> <i>Ceruss. Antimonii.</i> <i>Essentia Antimonii.</i> <i>Mercur. Vita.</i> <i>Res. Antimonii.</i> <i>Sulph. Auratum.</i> <i>Tinctura Emacurum.</i>	<i>Crocus Martis Afr. & Aperitiv.</i> <i>Chalyb. præpar. cum Sulph. & Acet.</i> <i>Sal Chalybis.</i> <i>Sacch. Martis.</i> <i>Tart. Chalybeatum.</i> <i>Ess. Veneris.</i> <i>Sulph. Veneris.</i> <i>Spir. Veneris.</i>	Tinct. { <i>Auri.</i> <i>Martis.</i> <i>Antimonii.</i> <i>Sulphuris.</i> <i>Salis Tartari.</i> <i>Croci.</i> <i>Myrris.</i>
					Præp. Laud. variæ five Med. Opiatæ. Laud. { <i>Crollii.</i> <i>Helmont. solid. & liq.</i> <i>forma.</i> <i>Paracelsi.</i> <i>Pil. Mathewæ five Star.</i>

With all other Spirits, Oyls, Salts, Extracts, Tinctures and Preparations in common practice, which here is not room to mention.

The Medicines which I have under presented you with, though not in common practice, deserve for their Excellency to be of more publick use, they are such as (after many years operation in Chymistry; with the advantage of Applications made to me, and Converse with Strangers and Travellers, as well as the Instructions I have received from the most Learned, Ingenious, and curious Searchers into this Art, of our own Country) I have known to be of singular use and benefit, and often proved most effectual in the Cure of such Distempers as are predominant amongst us; These (after several years Experience, in which I think I may justly and without boast affirm, I have performed as many, and various Operations as any pretending to the Art) I here offer you as the choicest of my Collections; and by reason of their chargeable and tedious Preparations, I design not to dispose of them without ready Money, and therefore have I here published their prices.

Elixir Salutis cum Sal. Tart. Volatil. Price 4 s. per Pint.

This is a noble Medicine both for the preservation of Health, and the recovery of it lost: by its Impregnation with the Volatile Salt of Tartar, it openeth all Obstructions in any part of the Body, especially those of the chief Bowels, as Stomach, Liver, Spleen, &c. and not only prevents, but cureth radically such Distempers (where Curable) as are incident to those parts, both in Men, Women, and Children, &c. Its Dose from forty drops to five or six spoonfuls.

Elixir Panchreston. Price 16 s. per Ounce.

This Elixir hath so much in its name, that any one but meanly learned, and studious in Physick, may conclude it a very noble Medicine, for the Eradicating all or most Diseases the Body of Man may be affected with, as much as can be expected from a remedy of this Nature and Operation, it is both Emetick and Cathartick, and so cleanseth all the chief Bowels from all Excrements of Digestion, and all other particular parts from all Obstructions that hinder Nature, or the Archeus's free Progress through the whole Body for its preservation from Diseases; and this without the least straining or griping. In short it is so excellent a remedy, that enough cannot be said of it; to give it a larger Encomium is needless: Its Dose from one to fifteen drops, in Wine, Water, or Ale; it alters not the smell nor taste of the Vehicle.

Elixir Sudorificum. Price 5 s. per Ounce.

It is an Alexipharmacum, and gently procures sweating, and thereby gives great relief in all such Diseases where Diaphoreticks are necessary. This is enough to be said of it to the Learned Physicians.

Elixir Deoppilativum. Price 2 s. 6. d. per Ounce.

This is a Medicine very aperitive and effectual, especially as to the Obstruction of Natures due course, in feminine Bodies, rarely or never missing of doing, what it is to them administered for in this particular (in which I have often known it experienced) it is yet of more general advantage in all Cachectical Indispositions whatever, opening all Obstructions in all parts of the Body, that an active Medicine can reach to, and therefore profitable against most common Diseases, its Dose from ten to sixty drops, in Broth, Ale, or Wine.

Tinctura Mundificans. Price 4 s. per Ounce.

This is a very safe and pleasing Medicine, it cleanseth the whole Mass of Blood; it is Antimonial; but such an one as few will be found comparable to it: in discovering its Basis, I have to any ingenious searcher into Nature's Secrets in Medicine, said sufficient to give it credit; It is with its Mundifying quality indued with other good properties; it's somewhat Laxative, Diuretick, and Diaphoretick; and therefore that way also conducing to the Cure of such Diseases, as may thereby be diverted and removed, &c. its Dose is from five to fifty or sixty drops in Broth, Beer, Wine, or Ale.

Aqua Lithontriptica. Price 10 s. per Pint.

This is a Medicine very efficaciously active, in Breaking or Dissolving, and bringing away the Stone or Gravel, both in Reins and Bladder, or any other part of the Body, where such a Medicine may come, it very powerfully provokes Urine, opening all its passages, by what means soever receiving Oppilation; It is also a very absterive Medicine, wonderfully cleansing and opening Obstructions in all parts of the Body; Its Dose from forty drops to two spoonfuls in White or Rhenish-Wine, or Ale and Wine mixed.

The last twelve Medicines, being some of them compounds, and neither the *Materia Medica* in them, nor their Preparation being commonly known, may happily give occasion to some to scruple the use of them; to such I shall very willingly so far give satisfaction, both as to the Ingredients and Preparation, as shall be sufficient to induce a good Opinion, and an encouragement to their Use, &c.

Antidotum Orvietanum. Price 5 s. per Ounce.

It is a certain Diaphoretick, and powerfully provokes sweat to Admiration, and thereby opens Obstructions of the External parts, at any time debilitated by cold and other Occasions, it exceedingly advantages the whole Body in all such Distempers, and cases where sweating is requisite, to say more to the ingenious, studious of Physick, would be superfluous, its Dose from fifteen to thirty Grains.

Nepenthe tutissima. Price 5 s. per Ounce.

This is Anodyne, relieving oppressed Nature by gentle and pleasing rest, and this in all such cases as may require a composure of the disquieted Archeus; in short, it is a Medicine so beneficial to Nature, and useful to the Physician, that he cannot well be without it; it is also Diaphoretick and Diuretick, and so very apt to give relief where such qualities are useful; it is not at all Stupefactive, but renders the Patient on the contrary, more refreshed and lively, for it not only quiets disturbed and spent Nature, but gives strength, and a serene and cheerful condition; it is really such an one as rightly used, will give the Patient benefit, and the Physician credit. Its Dose is from one, to ten or twelve Grains.

Pilula contra Gonorrhœam. Price 5 s. per Ounce.

This is an excellent remedy for the Cure of that Disease so many now-a-days are troubled with, viz. the running of the Reins, (or so called) which it infallibly Cures, cito, tuto & jucunde, to enlarge upon it would be needless, its effects discreetly used, will more amply speak its worth to the advantage of the Patient, and the Physicians credit, its Dose from fifteen to thirty Grains.

Sal Antepilepticum. Price 5 s. per Ounce.

This Medicine is compound, viz. of an Animal Salt, and semimineral; it is a very active and efficacious remedy in the Cure of all Hystrick, and Convulsive Distempers, Epileptick fits, and all other Diseases of the Brain; It will upon due and orderly use, give it self Commendation by its effects, which hath ever answered the desire of the Patient; its Dose from five to fifty Grains, in Black-cherry-water, or any proper Vehicle.

Sal Solutivum. Price 1 s. per Ounce.

This also in its name partly declares its own Excellency, viz. it is a very aperitive and solutive Salt, and indeed, such a one as for its many good qualities, may not undeservedly be called *Sal Miraculosum*, it is not only profitable in the Cure of Dropsie, Scurvy, and many other Diseases, by its opening and solutive faculty, but also a very Noble dissolvent for all Metallick Bodies, fitting them also for Human Bodies; and this may suffice the more acute Apprehensions, &c. Its Dose from thirty Grains to half an ounce in Wine, Posset-Drink, Broth, or Mineral Waters, the Operation of which whether Diuretick, or Cathartick, it doth notably provoke.

Ol. Talcis nobilissimum. Price 20 s. per Ounce.

This is a most excellent and also a most innocent Fucus or Paint for curious Ladies, it admirably and lastingly whitens the Skin wherever applied, without the least ill effect following, or accompanying the use of it; and therefore worthy the Esteem of all such as make Use of such Ornaments, whether to help nature's defects, or more illustrate her perfections, &c. its use is at Night going to Bed.

Catalogus Pharmacorum omnium quæ apud

Pharmacopolas Londinense generaliter venalia prostant.

Pharmacopola 1711. R. 16.

<p>A</p> <p>Dianthum Album Adiantum Nigrum Adeps Castoris Adeps Hominis Adeps Urli Alumen Commune Alumen Plumosum Alumen Roch. Agaricus Aloes Succotrina Aloes Hepatica Aloes Barbados Ambra Grisea Ambra Nigra Amber Liquid. Amygdala Amara Amygdala Dulcis Anacardia Antimonium Crudum. Antimonium Hungar. Antimonium Diaph. Antimonii Vitrum Aqua fortis Aqua Flor. Aurant. Argentum vivum Aroma Equinum Auriculæ Judæ Auripigmentum Ærugo Æris Æs Ustum Arsenicum Album Arsenicum Citrinum Arsenicum Rubrum</p>	<p>Cortex Limonum Cortex Peruanus Cortex Sassafræ Lign. Cortex Tamarisci Cortex Winteranus Cranium Humanum Cremor Tartari Crocus Anglicus Crocus Hispanicus Crocus Martis Crocus Metallorum Cubebæ Cuscuta Crystallus Chelæ Cancrorum Ciceri Rubr. Cicer Alb. Colocynthis Coculus Indus Colophonia</p> <p>D</p> <p>Dactylus Dens Apri Dens Equi Marini Diapenta</p> <p>E</p> <p>Ebor. Rasur. Elixir Proprietatis Epithimum</p> <p>F</p> <p>Flores Baulast. Flores Camæmeli Flores Meliloti Flores Origanii Flores Stœchadis Flos Sulphuris Folia Betonica Folia Dictamni Cret. Folia Malabathri Folia Rosarum Rubrar. Folia Scordij Folia Sennæ Aieppo Folia Sennæ Alexand. Folia Saldonellæ Folia Tussilaginis</p>	<p>I</p> <p>Ichthiocola Jujube Juncus Odoratus</p> <p>L</p> <p>Lac Sulphuris Lapis Amethystus Lapis Amianthus Lapis Armenus Lapis Bezoar Occident. Lapis Bezoar Orientalis Lapis Calaminaris Lapis Contrayerva Lapis Dentalis Lapis Gagatis Lapis Granatus Lapis Hamatires Lapis Hyacinthus Lapis Hibernicus Lapis Jaspis Lapis Judaicus Lapis Lazuli Lapis Lincis Lapis Magnetis Lapis Manatee Lapis Nephriticus Lapis Ostiocola Lapis Sapphirus Lapis Rubinus Lapis Sardus Lapis Smaragdus Lapis Topasius Lapis Turia Lapis e felle bovis Lapis Spongia Lapis Ætitis Lignum Aloes Lignum Aspalthum Lignum Guaiacum Lignum Juniperinum Lignum Lentiscinum Lignum Nephriticum Lignum Rodium Lignum Santalum Alb. Lignum Santalum Citrum Lignum Santalum Rubrum Lignum Sassafras Lithargyrus Argenti Lithargyrus Auri</p>	<p>M</p> <p>Magisterium Coralliorum Magisterium Perlarum Margaritæ Occidentales Margaritæ Orientales Margaritæ Scotiæ Manna Mater Perlarum Mandibula Lucii Mel Anglicanum Mercurius Dulcis Mercurius Sublimatus Mercurius Præcipitatus Mercurius Vitæ Mirabolani Bellericæ Mirabolani Chebulæ Mirabolani Citrinæ Mirabolani Emblicæ Mirabolani Indæ Moschus Mun</p> <p>N</p> <p>Nuces e Barbados Nuces de Ben Nuces Cupressi Nuces Pistachiæ Nuces Vomice Nuces Indicæ Nuclei Pinei Nuces Moschata</p> <p>O</p> <p>Oculi Cancrorum Oleum Abinthii Oleum Anisi Oleum Amygdalarum Dulc.</p>	<p>Oleum Asparis Oleum Aurantiorum Oleum de Ben Oleum Carui Oleum Cymini Oleum Cinnamomi Oleum Caryophyllorum Oleum e Cort. Caryophyll. Oleum Cera Oleum Fœniculi Dulcis Oleum Guajaci Oleum Jessamin Oleum Juniperi Oleum Latericium Oleum Laurinum Com. Oleum Laurinum Fland. Oleum Macis per express. Oleum Macis Com. Oleum Marjoranæ. Oleum Menthæ Oleum Nervinum Oleum Nucis Moschata Oleum Origanii Oleum Palmæ Oleum Petrolei Oleum Rorismarin. Oleum Scorpionum Oleum Spicæ Oleum Succini Oleum Sulphuris Com. Oleum Sulphur. per Campan. Oleum Sassafræ Oleum Tartari Com. Oleum Tartari per deliq. Oleum Thimæ Oleum Terebinthiæ Oleum Vitrioli Oleum Myrrhæ</p> <p>P</p> <p>Piper Album Piper Guinæ Piper Longum Piper Burgundica Pix Liquida Pix Navalis Pix Sicta Plumbum Album Plumbum Nigrum Plumbum Rubrum Polium Montanum Pompholix Plumbum Ustum Priapus Cervi Priapus Equi Marini Priapus Tauri Priapus Turturis Marini Pulmo Vulpis Pulvis Curcumæ Pulvis Enulæ Campanæ Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Pulvis Santal. Rubr.</p> <p>R</p> <p>Radix Acori Radix Alcanthæ Radix Angelicæ Radix Aristolochiæ Longæ Radix Aristoloch. Rotund. Radix Asari Radix Behen Alb. Radix Behen Rubr. Radix Bistortæ Radix Calami Aromat. Radix Chinæ optimæ Radix Chinæ Nodosæ Radix Contrayervæ Radix Costi Amari Radix Costi Dulcis Radix Curcumæ Radix Ciperi Longi Radix Ciperi Rotund. Radix Dictamni Albi Radix Doronici Rom. Radix Ellebori Albi Radix Ellebori Nigri Radix Enulæ Campanæ Radix Eryngii Radix Galangæ</p>	<p>Radix Glycyrrhizæ Ang. Radix Glycyrrhizæ Hisp. Radix Hermodactili Radix Jalappæ Radix Iridis Florent. Radix Mecoacanthe Radix Mei Athaman. Radix pœoniæ Maris Radix phu Majoris Radix Polypodii Quer. Radix Pirethri Radix Rhabarbari Radix Rhapontici Radix Rubiæ Tinct. Radix Sarsaparillæ Radix Serpentariæ Virg. Radix Scillæ Radix Scorzoneræ Radix Thapsiæ Radix Tormentillæ Radix Turpethi Radix Zedoariæ Radix Zinziberis Refina Pineæ Refina Jalappii Refina Scammonii</p> <p>S</p> <p>Sal Abinthii Sal Armoniacum Sal Chalibis Sal Cochleariæ Sal Gemmæ Sal Genistæ Sal Nitrum Sal Prunellæ Sal Succini Sal Tartarum Sal Vitrioli Saccharum Saturni Saccharum Cand. Alb. Sanguis Draconis Sanguis Hirci Scinci Marini Scorpiones Terrestres. Sericum Crudum Sevum Cervinum Semen Acetosæ Semen Agni Casti Semen Althææ Semen Ammeos Semen Amomi Semen Anethi Semen Angelicæ Semen Anisi Semen Apii Semen Asparagi Semen Bardanæ Semen Basilici Semen Bombacis Semen Cardamomi Major. Semen Cardamomi Minor. Semen Cardui Semen Carthami Semen Carui Semen Cataputæ Semen Cichoræ Semen Citrii Semen Citrulli Semen Cochleariæ Semen Colocynthidos Semen Coriandri Semen Cucumeris Semen Cucurbitæ Semen Cydoniorum Semen Cymini Semen Dauci Com. Semen Dauci Cretici Semen de Tra Semen Ebuli Semen Endiviæ Semen Eruce Semen Fœniculi Com. Semen Fœniculi Dule. Semen Fœnugreci Semen Genistæ Semen Hioscyami Semen Lactuce Semen Levisticæ Semen Limonium Semen Lini</p>	<p>Semen Malvæ Semen Melonum Semen Milii Solis Semen Napi Dulcis Semen Nasturtii Semen Nigellæ Romanæ Semen Papaveris Alb. Semen Papaveris Nigr. Semen Petroselinii Com. Semen Petroselinii Maced. Semen Plantaginis Semen Pœoniæ Semen Peponum Semen Portulacæ Semen Psyllii Semen Rutæ Semen Santonici Semen Saxifragiæ Semen Seseleos Semen Sinapios Semen Staphydis Agriæ Semen Samach Semen Thlaspios Semen Urticæ Scammonium Sperma Ceti Spiritus Salis Armon. Spiritus Salis Com. Spiritus Vitrioli Spiritus Cornu Cervi Spiritus Cochleariæ Spiritus Abinthii Spiritus Sulphuris Spica Nardi Indicæ Spica Nardi Celticæ Spongia Sebesten Styrax Liquida Succus Acatie Succus Glycyrrhizæ Ang. Succus Hipocistis Succus Kermes Sulphur Vivum Semen Oculi Christi Succus Glycyrrhizæ Hisp.</p>
<p>B</p> <p>Baccæ Alkakengi Baccæ Coffeæ Baccæ Hederæ Baccæ Juniperi Baccæ Lauri Baccæ Myrti Baccæ Kermes Balsamum Capivi Balsamum Judaicum Balsamum Peruanum Balsamum Sulphuris Balsamum Tolutanum Bezoarticum Minerale Bitumen Judaicum Bulus Armenus Bulus Communis Borax Butyrum Jessamin Bap</p>	<p>G</p> <p>Galla Grana Paradisi Gutta Gamba Gum Ammoniacum Gum Animi Gum Arabicum Gum Alfa fistida Gum Ceraforum Gum Carannæ Gum Copal Gum Bdellium Gum Benzoin Gum Elemi Gum Guaiaci Gum Galbanum Gum Euphorbium Gum Hederæ Gum Juniperi Gum Lacca Gum Labdanum Gum Mastiche Gum Myrrha Gum Olibanum Gum Opoponax Gum Sagapenum Gum Sarcocolla Gum Styrax Cal. Gum Senica Gum Tacamahaca Gum Tragacanthum Oluten Oris Granadillas Peru</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Camphora Cantharides Carabe Cariophylli Carpobalsamum Cassia Fistularis Castoreum Ang. Nov. Castoreum Russiæ Cera Alba Cera Flava Ceterach Chamæpitys Chalibis Crud. Chalibis Preparat. Cerussa Venetiæ Cinnabaris Factitia Cinnabaris Nativa Cochinilla Corallina Corallium Album Corallium Rubrum Cornu Alcis Cornu Cervi Cornu Rhinocerotis Cornu Unicornu Cortex Cappari Rad. Cortex Cassiæ Ligneæ Cortex Cinnamomi Cortex Citrii Cortex Elatherii Cortex Esulæ Rad. Cortex Granatorum</p>	<p>H</p> <p>Hordeum Gallicum Hordeum Perlatum</p>	<p>T</p> <p>Talchum Venetiæ Tamarindi Tartarum Alb. Tartarum Rubrum Tartarum Vitriolatum Tea Terra Lemnia Terra Sigillata Alba Terra Sigillata Rubra Terra Sigillata Vera Terra Japonica Terra Samia Terebinthina Com. Terebinthina Veneta Terebinthina Strasb. Terebinthina Cipria Terebinthina e Chio Tincal Trochisci de vipera Turnsole Thua</p>	<p>V</p> <p>Vilcus Quercinus Vilcus Aucupum Vitriolum Alb. Vitriolum Viride Vitriolum Hungariæ Vitriolum Dantz. Vitriolum Roman. Ungula Alcis Unguent. flor. Aurant. Ufnea Crani Humanii</p>	<p>Z</p> <p>Zibethum Zinziber Condit.</p>

Medicamenta Goddardiana.

Goddard (Mellon) R

177. L. 16
17

Aq. Stillatitiae Simpl.		Tincturæ cum propriis Spiritib. paratæ.		Syrupi.		Nomina Medicorum qui medicamenta hæc suffragiis suis comprobaverunt.
<i>Amygd. Amar.</i> <i>Bcl. maj.</i> <i>Euphras.</i> <i>Papav. Ervat.</i> <i>Pæon. ex toto.</i> <i>Pulm. querc.</i> <i>Rosar. Dam.</i> <i>Rubr.</i> <i>Sambuc. flor.</i>	aa. 1 ^s per lb	<i>Abs.</i> <i>Amara Composita.</i> <i>Ang.</i> <i>Ans.</i> <i>Card.</i> <i>Caryophyllorum.</i> <i>Caryo.</i> <i>Ch. Fl.</i> <i>Chin.</i> <i>Cinn.</i> <i>Cont. Y.</i> <i>Croc.</i> <i>Cubeb.</i> <i>Elleb. Ut.</i> <i>Gly.</i> <i>Lav.</i> <i>Lim.</i> <i>Men.</i> <i>N. Mos.</i> <i>O.</i> <i>Fal.</i> <i>B. J.</i> <i>Pap.</i> <i>Peruv.</i> <i>Rhab. Absynthit.</i> <i>Scam.</i> <i>Sch.</i> <i>Senn. Absynthit.</i> <i>Ser. V.</i> <i>Sal.</i> <i>Salvia Absynth.</i> <i>Tb. Cit.</i> <i>Val.</i> <i>Win.</i>	<i>Amara Simplex.</i> <i>Calafiu.</i> <i>Stomachica Cordialis</i> <i>Calida major.</i> <i>Calefaciens.</i> <i>Cont. Pass. Iliac.</i> <i>Nutritiva.</i> <i>Cardiac Restring.</i> <i>Cord. Ant'epidem.</i> <i>Cardiac.</i> <i>Calida minor.</i> <i>Antimelanchol.</i> <i>Pectoral.</i> <i>Ant'epileptic.</i> <i>Corroborans.</i> <i>Ant'emetica.</i> <i>Cephal. Cordial.</i> <i>Hypnotica.</i> <i>Ant'hydropica.</i> <i>Anti-colica.</i> <i>Rubra.</i> <i>Ad Quartan.</i> <i>Exonerans.</i> <i>Febrifuga.</i> <i>Sudorifica.</i> <i>Cephalica.</i> <i>Gratissima.</i> <i>Sudorif. Min.</i> <i>Antiscorb.</i>	<i>Cap.</i> <i>Car.</i> <i>Gal.</i> <i>Gua.</i> <i>Hypnoticus</i> <i>Hypnoticus</i> <i>Fal.</i> <i>Martis.</i> <i>Mas.</i> <i>Myrr.</i> <i>Ol.</i> <i>Pectoralis</i> <i>Rosar. dam.</i> <i>Rubr.</i> <i>Samb. flor.</i> <i>Syr.</i> <i>Scam.</i> <i>Tereb. C.</i> <i>Tol.</i>	<i>Balsam. min.</i> <i>Uterin.</i> <i>Hysteric.</i> <i>Con. Lue. Ven.</i> <i>Balsam.</i> <i>Pectoral.</i> <i>Ant'hydrop.</i> <i>Contemperans.</i> <i>Sapientum.</i> <i>ad Tussim.</i> <i>Simpl.</i> <i>Odorat. min.</i> <i>Exonerans.</i> <i>Balsam. major.</i>	Socii. <i>Sir Tho. Witherby, Præf.</i> <i>Dr. Walter Charleton.</i> <i>Dr. George Rogers.</i> <i>Dr. Thomas Burwell.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Betts.</i> <i>Dr. Peter Berwick, Censor.</i> <i>Dr. Samuel Collins.</i> <i>Sir Tho. Millington, Treas.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Lawton.</i> <i>Dr. Humphry Brooke.</i> <i>Dr. Frazier.</i> <i>Dr. Brady, Prof. Reg. Cantab.</i> <i>Dr. Ed. Dickinson.</i> <i>Sir William Walgrave, K^t.</i> <i>Dr. Ferdinando Mender.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Atfield.</i> <i>Dr. Nath. Johnson.</i> <i>Dr. Henry Panan.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Downes.</i> <i>Dr. Stockham.</i> <i>Dr. Pierce.</i> <i>Dr. Walter Needham.</i> <i>Dr. Lower.</i> <i>Dr. Richard Torles.</i> <i>Dr. Edw. Brown.</i> <i>Dr. Edward Hulse.</i> <i>Dr. Richard Morton.</i> <i>Dr. Jos. Clark.</i> <i>Dr. Samuel Morrice.</i> <i>Dr. Edward Baynard.</i> <i>Dr. Tho. Avey.</i> <i>Dr. James Ryfine.</i> <i>Sir Jo. Gourden, Knight.</i> <i>Dr. Theod. Colladon.</i> <i>Dr. And. Clench.</i> <i>Sir Ed. King, Knight.</i> <i>Dr. William Johnson.</i> <i>Dr. Walter Harris.</i> <i>Dr. Richard Blackbourne.</i> <i>Dr. William Briggs.</i> <i>Dr. Francis Bernard.</i> <i>Dr. Robert Grey.</i> <i>Dr. William Dawkins.</i> <i>Dr. Christopher Love-Morley.</i> <i>Dr. Lancelot Harrison.</i> <i>Dr. W. iter Mills.</i> <i>Dr. Edward Tysen.</i> <i>Dr. Richard Robinson.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Elliot, Censor.</i> <i>Dr. William Dawes.</i> <i>Dr. Thomas Gill.</i> <i>Dr. Robert Pitt, Censor.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Baseman, Censor.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Hungerford.</i> <i>Dr. Hans. Sloane.</i> <i>Dr. Marvin Lyfter.</i> <i>Dr. Symon Welman.</i> <i>Dr. Robert Midgley.</i> <i>Dr. Robert Fielding.</i> <i>Dr. Windebank.</i> <i>Sir. Theod. de Vaux, Knight.</i> <i>Dr. Thomas More.</i> <i>Dr. Thomas Lawrence.</i> <i>Dr. Burnet.</i> <i>Dr. Henry Sampson.</i> <i>Dr. Daniel Coxe.</i> <i>Dr. Nebemiah Grew.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Masters.</i> <i>Dr. Thomas Gylson.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Jones.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Groenvelt.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Constable.</i> <i>Dr. Jo. Badger.</i>
Aq. cum Spir. vin. destillat.						
<i>Guaic.</i> <i>Juniper. Baccar.</i> <i>Opii.</i> <i>Papav. Alb.</i> <i>Rub.</i>	aa. 1 ^s : vj ^d : per lb.					
Aq. Still. Simp.						
<i>Anisi.</i> <i>Aff. fetid.</i> <i>Aurantior.</i> <i>Cinnamom.</i> <i>Fenicul. Dul.</i> <i>Junip. Baccar.</i> <i>Lavend. flor.</i> <i>Limon. Cort.</i> <i>Menth.</i> <i>Nuc. Moscb.</i> <i>Rutæ.</i> <i>Sassafras.</i> <i>Succini.</i>	aa. 2 ^s per lb	Tinct. è Gum. in prop. Spir. <i>T.</i> <i>Ammoniac.</i> <i>Aff. fetid.</i> <i>Benzoin.</i> <i>Carann.</i> <i>Galb.</i> <i>Gamb.</i> <i>Guaic.</i> <i>Maftich.</i> <i>Myrrh.</i> <i>Oliban.</i> <i>Styrac.</i> <i>Taccam.</i> <i>Terebinth.</i> <i>Tolu.</i>		Extracta. <i>Catarrhale.</i> <i>Hypnoticum seu Laudanum.</i> <i>Lenitivum.</i> <i>Panchymagogum.</i>		
Aq. Compositæ.						
<i>Absynth. C.</i> <i>Alexiteria.</i> <i>Chamæmel. C.</i> <i>Cochlear. C.</i> <i>Lenitiv.</i> <i>Pectoral.</i> <i>Pro-Pectoral.</i> <i>Pro-Alexiter.</i> <i>Sp. Sal. Arm.</i>	aa. 2 ^s viij ^d per lb.					
Tinct. ex Animal.						
<i>Amb. Gris.</i> <i>Castor.</i> <i>Mosc.</i>	1 ^s per 3. 8 ^d per 3. vj ^d per 3.	<i>S.</i> <i>Amm.</i> <i>Balsamicus</i> <i>Ben.</i>	<i>Ant'epidemicus.</i> <i>Fovis.</i> <i>Fætidus.</i> <i>Pectoralis.</i> <i>Odoratus min.</i>	Julapia. <i>Aperitiv. min. Comp.</i> <i>Aperitiv. mag. Comp.</i> Electuarium Ant'epidemicum. Balsama. <i>Mag. Comp.</i> <i>Min. Comp.</i> Unguentum Hemorrhoidale. Emplastræ. <i>De Minio min. Comp.</i> <i>De Minio mag. Comp.</i> Pulv. Sternutatorius. Will. Bradford, Pharmacop. qui pretia æstimavit.	aa. 2 ^s : 6 ^d : per 3. aa. 2 ^s : 8 ^d : per lb. 5 ^s per lb. aa. 4 ^d per 3. vj ^d per 3. aa. 1 ^s per lb 4 ^s per 3.	Candidatus. Socii Honorarii. Licentiati.

The Sober Man's VINDICATION,

Discovering the True Cause and Manner how Dr. Chamberlen came
to be Reported Mad :

Which Scandal they propagated throughout *England, Wales and Ireland*, and the same false Report was
met with in *Scotland, France and the Low Countries.*

He that hath an Ear to Hear, let him
H E A R.

I PETER CHAMBERLEN, a Servant of the Most High, through the Mercies of Jesus Christ: First Physician to the Royal Progeny, and in Ordinary to His Sacred Majesty: To Discharge My Conscience towards God, my Duty, Love and Faithfulness to my Royal Master, to the Parliament, and to my Native Countrey.

Do I testifie, in Presence of God, Angels and Men, that the WOES given me to Denounce against the Bloody City, against the Presbyterian Ministers and Lawyers, and against the *Idol* Parliament, the *Bloody Parliament*, when they had ALL the POWER in Their Hands, and thought Themselves IMMOVEABLE and SECURE: Sending it with the Sign of the *Bloody Arms* to the Lord Major, and to the *Speaker* that then were, God hath (in part) *Fulfilled*, to the *Amazement* of the World. Because they Despised Warning from the Lord, and Counsel to SAVE Many Thousand LIVES and SOULS: Calling Publick things Private, and Private things they called Publick, Branding Me with the Report of Madnes, which *Fools* and Others Believe, and report to this Day. But God hath returned the Madnes on their own heads, though it was my portion then for Disobedience, because (to avoid the Censure of Madnes) I did not personally Proclaim the Woes with a Naked Bloody Arm, and Bare feet, from the *Royal Exchange* to *Westminster-Hall*.

Now let all men Judge, whether the *Woes* are not come to pass in a great measure. When the City was brought under the Power of the Sword? Her Magistrates Disgrac't, Displac't, and Others in Their room, at the Lust, and Pleasure, or Discretion of the strongest Weapon? But they are not yet *Burnt* or *Massacred* (as some Feared, and Others Maliciously reported they should be) by Anabaptists: What they may be by Others of their Own Chusing, if they repent not, is not for me to Determine.

Were not some *Woes* fulfilled on the Presbyterian Ministers, when Some were Beheaded, Some forced to recant for their Lives, and Many turn'd Independents: and All at this day in Present Danger of Perjury for Compelling Their Scottish Covenant?

Were not also the Lawyers Termes made Vacation, the Inns of Court Desolate, Inhabited by a few Women and Landresses, and Lawyers Gownes Threatned to be Hung up by the Scottish Colours?

But were not the Woes fulfilled most of all against the PARLIAMENT so often Pieced and Made up till it became like Sir

*From my Cottage over against the Low
Conduit by the Church in Coleman-
street, 1662.*

Francis Drakes Ship (scarce one Planck left of the Old One) yet at last broken up, then Whistled for again by the Souldiers, and Broken up again, and by Some of Themselves, with others, revil'd into the Stinck and Scorn of a Rump? Are not All their Members Scattered; their Names Blotted with Ignominy, Some Imprisoned, and Some brought to the Grave in Blood and Sorrow?

Not that I dare Judge them Greater Sinners than Those, on whom the Tower of *Shilo* fell: for the Words of our Saviour are,

**UNLESS YE REPENT, YE SHALL
ALL LIKEWISE PERISH.**

The Arm of the Lord is not shortened. There is yet a Cup of Trembling in the Hand of the Lord.

Many great Works may yet be done, which are not.

I SWEAR

(with my Right Hand lift up towards Heaven, in All fear and Awful Reverence) By *HIM* that *LIVETH* for Ever and Ever. That *Made Heaven, Earth and Sea*, and *All* that Therein is,

1. **T**HREE THOUSAND LIVES a year may be SAVED.
2. **T**HE PLAGUE (menaced by Astrologers) PREVENTED.
3. **D**ISTEMPERS of the NATIONS HEALED.
4. **T**HE Numerous POOR MAINTAINED.
5. **A**ND some GLEANINGS of the HARVEST and VINTAGE (*which might have filled the King's Coffers*) IMPROVED.

If His Majesty and Parliament, Judge these things Publick, or Necessary; They have more Right and Power to Command My Attendance (who am in subjection and but ONE) then I have Ability, Wisdom, or Policy, to know their Leisure, and to Solicite them ALL (who are MANY, and in HIGH PLACES.) But if I be not Credited, and for WANT of them any Judgements happen, Their own Conscience will Clear me before the GRAND TRIBUNAL; where we must All Appear.

To God onely Wise and Good be All Glory.

AMEN.

FEAR GOD. HONOUR THE KING.



Physick and Physicians
COLLEGII MEDICORUM

Londinensium Fundatores & Benefactores.



HENRICUS OCTAVUS REX Anno regni decimo Diplomate suo Collegium Medicorum *Londinensium* primum fundavit, & multis donavit privilegiis. Postea Anno xiv Regni Parliamenti consensu ipsum Diploma confirmatum fuit, additis etiam pluribus immunitatibus.

CARDINALIS WOLSEUS Archiepiscopus *Eboracensis*, & supremus *Anglie* Cancellarius apud Regem *Henr. viii* diligenter intercessit ad Collegium primum fundandum.

THOMAS LINACRUS Regis *Henr. viii* Medicus ordinarius, utilissimam apud Regem operam navavit ad Coll. primum fundandum, & illius Diploma impetrandum. Is etiam circa Annum 1524. dedit Coll. in perpetuum Domum sive locum Comitiorum, & Bibliothecae in vico vocato *Knightrider-street*.

MARIA REGINA Anno Regni primo idem Diploma cum omnibus eiusdem Privilegiis, aliis etiam superadditis (cum penitus habebatur) cum consensu, restituit & confirmavit.

ELIZABETHA REGINA Anno Regni septimo Collegio concessit in perpetuum licentiam accipiendi cadavera pro Anatomicis administrationibus, idq; sub magno *Anglie* Sigillo, simul & facta recta omnia Collegii Privilegia voluit.

Joannes Lumleius Baro
 simul cum

RICHARDO CALDWELLO Doctore Medico, Coll. socio, circum Annum 1582. mutuis sumptibus fundarunt praefectionem Chirurgicam & Anatomicam; dono 40 librarum annuatim, & in perpetuum collato in Praefectorem.

JACOBUS REX novo suo Diplomate sub magno Sigillo *Anglie* Collegii privilegia confirmavit, & multum auxit.

Gulielmus Gilbertus *Elizabetha* Regina Medicus ordinarius plures libros legavit Coll. cum globis terrestri & coelesti, una cum instrumentis aliquot Mathematicis, & Mineralibus pluribus pyxidulis inclusis, Anno *Jacobi* Regis primo.

DOMINA ARABELLA *Stewart*, &

Maria Comitissa *Salopiensis* suavis Doctoris *Moundefordi* liberales sumptus fecerunt 400 librarum, ad coemendas sedes Coll. in *Pater noster-via*; Dono etiam dederunt Coll. stratum mensale oblongum, & strata fenestralia cum pulvinaribus circa Annum 1629.

CAROLUS REX multis nominibus Collegio indulget, & paratissimum se ostendit ad horti Medici plantationem & Theatri Anatomici extructionem.

Matthias Holsbosch Germanus in Medicinis Doctor Bibliothecam medicam insignium librorum ad numerum 680. dedit Coll. Annis 1628. & 1629.

Dominus *Henricus Atkins* Eques Auratus filius Doctoris *Atkins* Medici Regis Honorarii, in memoriam patris defuncti dono dedit Coll. Med. Lond. 100 libras 1634.

THEODORUS GULSTON Medicinæ Doctor & socius hujus Coll. fundavit prælectionem Anatomico-medicam dono 12 librarum annuatim & in perpetuum collato in Prælectorem & Bedellum Anno Domini 1637.

ALEXANDER READE Med. Dr. Collegii hujus socius Theatro Anatomico adornando 100 libras novissimâ voluntate contulit 1641.

SIMEON FOX octies Præses hujus Coll. ejusdem censum morte sua præter cætera 100 libris auxit.

OTTWELLUS MEVERELL Med. Dr. hujusq; Communitatis socius & sapius Præses fidei de perpetuando Coll. honore ac emolumentis in ipsa morte memor 40 librarum legatione ejus auxit ærarium 1648.

BALDUINUS HAMER Med. Dr. & socius Domum, hortumq; Coll. diris temporibus sub hasta positos redemit 1649, & Collegis suis in perpetuum donavit Anno 1651. ut Redemptio & Donatio pares essent opportunitate, hinc enim sequenti anno inchoata est munificentissima structura totius Orbis nostriq; Decoris æterni *Harvaei* in cuius rei memoriam vovir dedicavitq; Coll. Med. Lond. monumentum cum hac epigraphe.



Ο ΔΕ ΚΑΙΡΟΣ ΉΘΕΥΣ.

Balduino Hamero Med. Doctori, Balduini (in Mostorum Aulâ Juvenili ætate Archiatro) filio, Socio suo, ac ante Annos aliquot opportuno imprimis Benefactori hoc Marmor (illius animo oblata statua acceptius) Dedicat.
Societas An. MDCLVIII.

Unicornu elegantissimo pendente uncias Trojanas septuaginta unam unamq; insuper drachmam; Quodq; pedes quinq; longum unciasq; quatuor, quatuorq; pedes supra tres uncias, cavum; ab ipsius basi semipedali perimetro striatâ forma spiræ instar in directissimum mucronem sensim gracilescit, anno primo desideratissimi reditus **CAROLI SECUNDI** Harveanum Musæum locupletavit Collegii nostri studiosissimus socius, *Balduinus Hamerus.*

In Tabula ad dextram statua Harveana.

Gulielmus Harveus:

Anglus natus; Gallia, Italia, Germania hospes,
ubiq; Amor, & Desiderium.

Quam omnis terra expetisset Civem.

Mæd. Dr. Coll. Med. Lond. Socius & Consiliarius

Anatomes, Chirurgiaq; professor.

Regis Jacobi familia, Caroloq; Regi Medicus,

Gestis, omissiq; honoribus Clarus;

Quorum alios tulit, oblatos requirit alios

Omnes meruit

Laudatis Præscorum ingenis par

Quos honoravit maxime Imitando;

Docuitq; Posteris Exemplo.

Nullius laceffit famam, Veritati studens, magis quam Gloriæ,

Hanc tamen Adeptus.

Industria, Sagacitate, Suave su nobilis,

Perpetuos Sanguinis æstus circulari gyro

Fugientis, seque sequentis

Primus promulgavit mundo;

Nec passus ultra mortales sua ignorare Primordia,

Aureum edidit de Ovo atq; Pullo librum,

Albe Gallina Filium:

*Sic novis inventis Apollineam ampliavit Artem
Atq; nostrum Apollinis Sacrarium Augustius esse
Tandem voluit.*

*Suasum enim & cura D. D. Drr. Franc. Prujeani Praefidis
Et*

Edmundi Smithi Elektoris

An. MDCLIII

*Senaculum, & de nomine suo Musæum horto superstruxit,
Quorum alterum plurimis Libris & instrumentis Chirurgicis,
Alterum omnigena Supellectili ornavit ac instruxit.*

Medicinæ Patronus simul & Alumnus:

Non hic anihela substitit Herois virtus, impatiens vini,

Accessit porro Munificentiae Decus,

Suasum enim & consilio Dni. Drr. Edv. Alstoni Praefidis

An. MDCLVI

Rem nostram Angustam prius, Annuo LVI li. Reditu

Auxit;

Paterni Fundi ex Asse Hæredem Collegium dicens,

Quo nihil illi charius, Nobisve honestius;

Unde Ædificium Sartum Tectum perennare,

Unde Bibliothecario Honorarium suum suumq; Oratori

Quotannis pendi,

Unde omnibus sociis Annuum suum Convivium

*Et suum deniq; (quot menses Conviviolum Censoribus parari
iussit)*

Ipse etiam pleno Theatro Gestiens se Hereditate exuere

In manus Praefidis Syngrapham tradidit,

Interfuitq; Orationi Veterum Benefactorum novorumq; Illicio

Et Philotesio Epulo :

Illius Auspiciis & pars maxima,

Hujus Conviva simul & Convivator.

Sic, postquam satis Sibi, satis Nobis, satis Gloriae

(Amicis solum non satis, nec satis Patriæ) vixerat :

Coelicolum Atria subiit

Fun. III M. DC. LVII.

Quem pigebat Superis reddere, sed pudebat negare :

Nè mireris igitur Lector,

Si, quem Marmoreum illic flare vides,

Hic totam implevit Tabulam.

Abi & merere Alteram.

Ad basin statuae

Gulielmo Harveo

Viro

Monumentis suis immortalis

Hoc insuper

Coll. Med. Lond.

Posuit

Qui enim Sanguin. motum

(ut & Animal. ortum) dedit

Meruit esse

STATOR PERPETUUS.

*HENRICUS MARCHIO Dorcestrensis, cujus insignis pericia & indefessa studia
in utroq; jure tam Municipali quam Civili, in Mathematicis, Medicina & ad ipsam
spectantibus Chymicis Anatomicisq; Artibus cum illustribus titulis de victoria cer-*
tant,

tant, centum libris in libros emendos erogandis Musæum Harveanum primus magnificeq; cohonestavit 1654.

EDOARDUS BISH Eques Auratus & Clarencieux Goltzii operibus vol. 5. & Up-tono de studio militari a seipso edito aliisq; libris Musæum Harveanum ditavit. 1654.

RICHARDUS NAPIER Eques Auratus & Medicinæ Dr. Arist. Commentarios Græcos Coll. donavit 1655.

JOANNES SELDENUS IC quem posteri, cui pristina debitori sunt, semper loquentur, Manuscripta Arabica in Medicinâ quæ collegerat omnia, Musæo Harvæ-ano moriturus dedit & donavit 1665.

ELIAS ASHMOLE regie majestati a Cîmeliis libris rarioribus (plura polli-citus) Bibliothecam Collegii adauxit. 1655.

CAROLUS SECONDUS anno post reditum suum felicissimum secundo, Colle-gii privilegia firmavit, aliaq; insuper addidit ut Ars Medicinæ penè pessundata, ab Agyrtis facta recta conservaretur, idq; sub magno *Angliæ* Sigillo. 1662.

THE
CASE
OF THE
College of Physicians,
LONDON.

THE President of the College of Physicians, *London*, having Summon'd a College about *October*, 1685. acquainted them that Orders would be given for a *Quo Warranto* against their Charter, and therefore required their Opinion whether they should defend it; the Question being put by Ballot, twenty three of twenty seven of the Fellows gave their Vote for a surrender thereof; after which, the said surrender was subscribed by all the Fellows, except one.

The College not long after appointed a Committee to act in relation to a New Charter to be granted them, which Committee consisted of the President and seven Fellows, who were to consider what Privileges were necessary to be inserted therein; among which, it was thought to be for the Interest of the College, that their number should be increas'd to fourscore, which being accordingly propos'd in open College by the President, was receiv'd without Contradiction; the reasons inducing them to augment their number, were

1. The great increase of the City and its Inhabitants, since the year 1663, at which time the number of Fellows was by the Charter of King *Charles II.* augmented from thirty to forty.

2. There being a great many Physicians in Town of Eminent Learning and Reputation, (who not being of the number of the Fellows might be induced to promote a separate Interest, and secretly or openly to obstruct the College Proceedings,) it was concluded, that it would extremely strengthen the College against all Empericks and unlawful Practisers, if such Eminent and able Physicians were by the opportunity of the New Charter Incorporated into the Fellowship; and thereby more encouraged to promote the Publick Good.

3. By the Incorporation of these Members the Society had this further advantage, That whereas the College was at that time unhappily brought into a great Debt of six thousand pounds, no less than fifteen hundred pounds

pounds were immediately receiv'd towards the payment thereof by the ordinary Fees and Subscriptions of the new Fellows ; and a certain method provided for the discharge of the remaining Debt (twice as soon as other-ways we could have done) by the more frequent admission of new Fellows upon the death or recess of the present Members.

The only grievance which happen'd (as we conceive,) by this New Charter, (except that Clause concerning the Kings displacing the Members at pleasure) was, that four or five of the Fellows were left out, not in the least by any application from the Society, but by the will of those who were then in power, as may appear from the carriage of the College to them in that Juncture, who upon receiving their New Charter, (a question arising about those Fellows) declared, that they should be treated with the same respect as formerly. And so tender was the Committee of the College of them, that though it was often and earnestly moved that a Catalogue of the present Members should be Printed, yet it was constantly obstructed; least by leaving them out, we should seem not to own them Fellows of the said College: And as soon as the then Government looked with any favour towards them, a Committee of the College (without any application from them,) waited upon the Lord Chancellour to represent their Case, and to desire they might be restored ; and accordingly they were summon'd, (as the other Fellows,) to the next College Meeting, and restor'd to the same Place and Privilege with the rest of the Body ; And an Order was forthwith given that a Catalogue should be Printed, in which their Names were inserted, and they owned therein as Fellows of the said Society. And so sensible are the Fellows of the former Constitution of the Factions and Misfortunes that must attend their Corporation, if they should be again reduced to their former number, that the Majority of them have under their hands declar'd it to be their sense and desire, that it should stand and continue as now it is, without any alteration as to Number.

As to the Privileges granted to the College by the Charter of K. Ch. II. or any former King, they are so far from being taken from us by the Charter of K. J. II. that they are all confirmed thereby ; and that of K. Ch. II. returned entire together with the new one, which new one is not a Charter granted upon a Surrender, but a new Charter confirming all our former Charters, and giving us several other useful and necessary Privileges to our good Government and well-being.

It is further to be consider'd, that there is a very great difference between the Charters of other Corporations, and the case of our Charter. For the College of Physicians, as such, is no ways concern'd in Elections for Parliament, nor has any influence on the publick Affairs of the Nation: Nor as the College was Constituted and Confirmed by several Acts of Parliament, was the number of Fellows ever limited by any ; that being left to be augmented as the Society from time to time should in prudence think fit: And we humbly conceive that our late augmentation of Fellows would not have met with any dislike, had it not happened at a time when the general Surrender of Charters gave a National Offence ; nor hath the College any Privileges granted contrary to Law, or the Common Interest of the Nation.

F I N I S.

PROPOSAL

For the better Securing of

HEALTH.

Humbly offered to the Consideration of the Honourable
Houses of Parliament.

By Hugh Chamberlain

THIS last years Bill of Mortality, as well as the many poor Diseased, have given to some a just occasion of Reflecting on the great Numbers which Annually Dye within the City of London, and parts adjacent, comprized in the Weekly Bills of Mortality; whereof very many, by Gods Blessing, upon the true Methods of a Skilful, Careful, and Early Application of the Art of Physick, might in all probability have been preserved alive.

Therefore, in order to so good and great an End, it is humbly proposed, that a more compleat practical Constitution of Physick according to the following Method, may be upon rational Demonstration Established; whereby Care may be taken, that all Sick, as well Poor as Rich, shall be Advised and Visited, when needful, by Approved, Skillful Physicians, and Surgeons; and furnished with necessary Medicines in all Diseases, except the Pox, Midwifry, and Cutting for the Stone; for which three last Calamities, some small Additional Allowance may be settled: Because the Pox may not be hereby encouraged, and Deliveries require mighty Pains, and unseasonable hours; and the Stone is not only a particular Dexterity, but requires much Attendance.

And all this, (Except as before Excepted) for a small yearly certain Sum Assessed upon each House, not exceeding for the greatest Family, nor under for the meanest, that are not Objects of Charity: Which respective Sums will not be the third part of what is now spent, only in Apothecaries Bills in a Healthy year. And for this every Individual Person of the Family, as well the Lodger and Servant; as Master, Mistress and Children, shall, when there is occasion, be sufficiently accommodated: Whereas many at present miserably perish without the least Care, and for want of timely and skilful Assistance. In short, It's proposed to serve all the Families, Rich and Poor, Little and Great, within the City and parts adjacent, much better and cheaper than at present, with Visits, Advice, Medicine, and Surgery.

It is also further humbly offered, That effectual Care be taken to reform the Practice of Midwifry, according to a Proposal ready to be presented when commanded: And that the Laws already in being may be revised and amended, which provide against the Sale of unwholsome Flesh in the Markets; and that Bread may be well Baked; Wine not Sophisticated; Beer well Brewed; and the Houses and Streets well cleansed from Dirt and Filth: All these being very common causes of Diseases and Death.

A

This

This Constitution consists of the following Members, more or fewer, as the City Occasions and Necessities may require.

First, Ten Noble Curatores.

Secondly, Physicians.

One Super-Intendent or President.	Fourteen Junior Visitors.
Two Sub-Intendents.	Seven Sub-secretaries.
Three Senior Heads of the College.	Forty two Chief Itinerants.
Four Junior Heads.	Forty nine Junior Itinerants.
Fourteen Senior Visitors.	Seven Senior Amanuenses.
Seven Principal Secretaries.	Fourteen Junior Amanuenses.

In all One hundred sixty four.

Of this Number, besides the three Intendents in the Chief College in *Warwick-lane*, there will be Twenty three Physicians more: As also Twenty three in each other the six Colleges. Seven Colleges being thought at present more than sufficient to serve the Bills of Mortality, with Convenience and Ease to the Inhabitants thereof: In each of which Colleges there are as followeth.

One Master, Head or Principal.	Six Senior Itinerants.
Two Senior Visitors.	Seven Junior Itinerants.
Two Junior Visitors.	One Senior Amanuensis.
One Principal Secretary.	Two Junior Amanuenses.
One Sub-secretary.	

In all Twenty three.

The convenient places for the Seven Colleges may be

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Present College. | 5. Southmark near the Hospital. |
| 2. <i>Lincolns-Inn-Fields.</i> | 6. Near <i>Bishops-gate.</i> |
| 3. Near <i>Charing-Cross.</i> | 7. In or about <i>Goodmans-fields.</i> |
| 4. Near the <i>Poultry.</i> | |

Which places are to be published in Print about a Fortnight before the Settlement, that all may know where to apply for help.

Thirdly, Chyrurgions.

One Master.	Twenty eight Assistants.
One Deputy.	Fifty six Mates.
Seven Wardens.	Twenty eight Junior Mates.

In all One hundred twenty one.

Of this Number, besides the Master and Deputy, at the Chief College, there are Seventeen in each of the Colleges, *viz.*

One Warden.	Eight Mates.
Four Assistants.	Four Junior Mates.

In all Seventeen.

Some of which, besides Chirurgery, shall practice Midwifry, Cut for the Stone, Reduce Dislocations, And draw Teeth, in each College.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, *Apothecaries.*

One Master.
One Deputy.
Seven Wardens.
Fourteen Assistants.

Forty two Mates.
Forty two Journey-men.
Forty two Sub-Journey-men.

In all One hundred forty nine.

Of this Number, besides the Master and Deputy at the Chief College,
there are Twenty one in each College, *viz.*

One Warden.
Two Assistants.
Six Mates.

Six Journey-men.
Six Sub-Journey-men.

In all Twenty one.

If the Number of any Exceeds the Inhabitants Necessities, it may be
(as they dye out) lessened, by not supplying: But if not sufficient, it
may be Augmented.

Inducements for this New Establishment of Physick.

I. **T**O preserve Health and save Lives, is always a Publick Good,
but more especially in time of War.

II. That Medicine is highly useful to those great Ends, is and has
been always the general Judgment of Mankind.

III. That every Good *Quo Communius ed Melius*; but that as Physick is now managed, not only the very Poor, but meaner sort of Tradesmen and their Families, Servants, and Misers, deter'd by Physicians Fees, and Apothecaries Bills, have little or no Benefit by Physick.

IV. That by these means, together with the want of timely and frequent Visits, many dye yearly that might be preserved; and Epidemical and Contagious Distempers arise and are propagated.

V. That Physicians and Chirurgions may (and possible many do) having no Check, or Supervisors, for Lucre sake, prolong Cures, to the hazard of Life; and by new Experiments upon their own single Judgment destroy many.

VI. That Apothecaries may be careless in their Mixtures, or Unskillful; or may Administer things improper or decayed, or tire their Patients with needles and nauseous Medicines for their own Advantage.

VII. Mountebanks, and Cheats in Physick, are found by Experience, to conduce extreamly to the Ruine of Peoples Healths, and loss oft-times, of their Lives, as well as of their Money.

VIII. That

VIII. That by this Constitution all those Ills will be prevented, all will have equal Help and Benefit: all will apply in time, since they may hope for Cure without fear of Charge: Diseases taken early more easily removed: Frequent Visits will be made, which in acute Diseases are most necessary; changes therein being often so great and sudden, that Life is frequently lost for want of a timely Visit. Consultations will be had, when necessary, though of the whole Faculty, in difficult cases: Medicines publickly and faithfully prepared will only be given: And Mountebanks, with such others, will hereby sink of themselves, without Law or Trouble.

IX. Nothing will be here Clandestine, that in its own Nature requires not Secrecy. No Mans Ignorance or Negligence can here be prejudicial, for the Constitution directs all, inquires into and Supervises all.

X. Physick and Chyrurgery will be extreamly improv'd, and in little time, by the multitude of Experiments, recording of Observations, and mutual candid Assistance of the Members, come near to a Demonstration.

XI. The Members of both Houses of Parliament, with their Families, not being House-keepers in Town, will be attended *Gratis*: And indeed all the Inhabitants of every House, for the small Rate charged thereon: Visits, Physick, and Chyrurgery therein included.

XII. The Advantages of this Constitution may be immediately extended to the great Benefit both of the Navy and Army.

XIII. The Improvement of Health, and Preservation of Life, Encreases People, and that Augments Consumption, Trade, Power and Wealth. And many Forreigners will repair hither for Remedy, when incurable abroad.

XIV. The Proposers are sensible that many Objections will be raised by Prejudice, interest, and for want of a true Information of the Nature, and Tendency of this Constitution; all which they are ready to answer, and hope the Publick Benefit will outweigh all by, and little Ends.

There is newly Published a Book, Intituled, The History of the Late Revolution in *England*; With the Causes and Means by which it was Accomplish'd. Together with the Settlement thereof under their most Serene Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by the Lords and Commons Assembled in this present Parliament. Printed for *Tho. Salusbury* at the Sign of the Temple near Temple-Bar in Fleet-street, 1689.

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF PROCEEDINGS betwixt the

College of Physicians

AND

SURGEONS,

Since their INCORPORATION.

IN the 3d. Hen. VIII. the Parliament considering the great Inconveniencies which did en-^{3 Hen. VIII.}
sue by ignorant Persons practising Physick or Surgery, to the grievous hurt, damage and^{c. 11.}
destruction of many of the King's Liege People, they passed an Act, That no Person
within the City of London, nor within seven Miles of the same, should take upon him
to exercise and assume as a Physician, or Surgeon, unless he be first examined, approved,
and admitted by the Bishop of London, or by the Dean of St. Pauls for the time being; calling to
him or them four Doctors of Physick, and four Surgeons or other expert Persons in that Faculty;
and for the first Examination such as they shall think convenient, and afterward alway four of
them that have been so approved, upon the pain of forfeiture for every month that they do oc-
cupie as Physician, or Surgeon not admitted, nor examined, after the Tenour of this Act, of
Five Pounds to be impleyed, the one half thereof to the use of our Sovereign Lord the King,
and the other half thereof to any Person that will sue for it by Action of Debt, in which no
Wager of Law, nor Protection shall be allowed.

In the 5th Hen. VIII. the Surgeons were discharged from Constableness, Watch, and of^{5 Hen. VIII.}
all manner of Office, bearing any Armour, and also of all Inquests and Juries within the City^{c. 6.}
of London.

In the 10th Hen. VIII. A perpetual College of Physicians was erected and granted in London;^{10 Hen.}
and the Suburbs, (by the King's Royal Patent), in imitation of well governed Cities in Italy,^{VIII.}
and several other Nations, for the King's Honour, and the publick good of his Subjects; In
which Patent the College was empowered to make Statutes and Ordinances for the good Go-
vernment, Supervision, and Correction of the College, and all its Members, as likewise of all
other Persons practising Physick in London and seven Miles about, whom they were to punish, as
the Laws of the Kingdom, and their own Statutes made in pursuance of them did direct. By this
Patent, a Grant was made from the Crown to the President and College, and their Successors,
that none should practise Physick in London, or in seven Miles, unless he were admitted by the
President and College, by Letters signed by their Common Seal, upon the Penalty of Five
Pounds *per mens.* And for the due examination of such as should be admitted to practise Physick
in London, and within seven Miles of the same, four Physicians of the said College were (by
the same Royal Patent) to be yearly chosen by the College, who should have the Supervision,
Examination, Correction and Government of all Physicians practising Physick in the said
City, or within seven Miles of the same, and should punish them for their miscarriages in *non
bene exequendo, faciundo, & utendo medicinâ.* This Patent was confirmed by Parliament in the
14, 15. of Hen. VIII. In which Act it was declared, that the making of the said Corporation was<sup>14, 15. H.
VIII. c. 5.</sup>
meritorious, and very good for the common-wealth of the Realm; In consideration whereof,
and for the further authorizing of the same Letters Patents, and also enlarging of further Ar-
ticles for the said Common-wealth to be had and made, Pleaseth it your Highness with the As-
sent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament as-
sembled,

sembled, to Enact, Ordain, and Establish, that the said Corporation of the said Commonalty, and Fellowship of the Faculty of Physick aforesaid, And all and every Grant, Articles, and other thing contained and specified in the said Letters Patents, be approved, granted, ratified and confirmed in this present Parliament, and clearly Authorized and Admitted by the same, good, lawful and available to the said Body Corporate, and their Successors for ever, in as ample and large a manner as may be taken, thought, and construed by the same. In the same Act of Parliament eight Clerks of the said College were appointed, out of which a President was yearly to be chosen, And the Physicians in the several Dioceses of England, were to be examined by the President and three Clerks of the said College, (Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge only excepted.)

In the 32th Hen. VIII. A second Act of Parliament was made in favour of the College of Physicians, in which several new Privileges were granted them, As particularly, That all of them should be discharged to keep any Watch, and Ward; That they should not be chosen Constable, or to any other Office in the City or Suburbs; And so great was the Trust and Confidence which the King and Parliament then reposed in them, That they Chaired, for the Common-wealth, and Safety of the King's loving Subjects, That four Fellows should be yearly chosen, and sworn to search, view and see Apothecary-Wares, Druggs and Stuffs, and such as they found defective, corrupted, and not meet nor convenient to be ministered in any Medicines for the Health of Man's Body, to cause to be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, calling to them the Wardens of the Apothecaries, or one of them. They likewise were so tender of the Rights and Privileges belonging to the College, and so sensible of their Fitness and Ability to judge of Surgeons as well as Physicians, that they in this Act declared, That soasmuch as the Science of Physick both comprehend, include and contain the Knowledge of Surgery, as a special Member and Part of the same; Therefore be it Enacted, That any of the said Company or Fellowship of Physicians being able, chosen, and admitted by the said President and Fellowship of Physicians, may from time to time, as well within the City of London as elsewhere within this Realm, Practise and Exercise the said Science of Physick, in all and every his Members and Parts, any Act, Statute, or Prohibition made to the contrary notwithstanding.

32 Hen. VIII. c. 42. In the same Session of Parliament, the Company called the Surgeons, being not incorporate, nor having any manner of Corporation, they and the Barbers were united and made one Body incorporate, to the intent that by their Union and often Assembling together, the good and due Order, Exercise and Knowledge in the said Science or Faculty of Surgery, should be as well in Speculation as in Practice, &c. In this Parliament the Letters Patents granted to the Barbers or Surgeons were confirmed, and they exempted from bearing of Arms, or to be put in Watches or Inquests. They likewise had a Privilege granted them, to take four condemned Persons yearly for Anatomies, to make incision of the same dead Bodies, for their further and better Knowledge, Instruction, Insight, Learning and Experience in the said Science or Faculty of Surgery: though 'tis notoriously known, that two Fellows of the College of Physicians are constantly chosen to teach them the aforesaid Knowledge, Instruction, Insight, Learning and Experience mentioned in this Act.

What use the Surgeons made of this their Incorporation, and what Return was made the King and Parliament for the forementioned Privileges obtained by their Favour and Bounty, will best appear by the following Act of Parliament, made in the 34th, 35th of Hen. VIII. being two or three and thirty Years after the first Act of Parliament made in favour of them, (and three or four Years after their Incorporation) Entituled A Bill that Persons, being no common Surgeons, may minister Medicines, notwithstanding the Statute.

34-35 Hen. VIII. c. 8. Where in the Parliament holden at Westminster in the third Year of the King's most gracious Reign, amongst other things, for the abolishing of Sorceries, Witchcrafts, and other Inconveniences, It was Enacted, That no Person within the City of London, nor within seven Miles of the same, should take upon him to exercise, and occupy as Physician or Surgeon, except he be first Examined, Approved, and Admitted by the Bishop of London, and other, under, and upon certain Pains and Penalties in the same Act mentioned; Withence the making the which said Act, the Company and Fellowship of Surgeons of London, minding only their own Lucres, and nothing the Profit or Ease of the Diseased, or Patient, have sued, troubled, and vexed divers honest Persons, as well Men as Women; And yet the said Persons have not taken any thing for their Pains or Curing, but have ministered the same to poor people only for Neighbourhood, and God's sake, and of Pity and Charity. And it is not well known, that the Surgeons admitted, will do no Cure to any Person, but where they shall know to be rewarded with a greater Summ of Money than the Cure extendeth unto: For in case they would minister their Curing unto poor People unrewarded, there should not so many rot, and perish to Death, for lack of Surgery, as daily do; but the greater part of Surgeons admitted, have been much more to be blamed than those Persons that they trouble. For altho' the most part of the persons of the said Craft of Surgeons have small Curing, yet they will take great Summs of Money, and do little therefore, and by reason thereof they do oftentimes impair and hurt their Patients rather than do them good: Wherefore by this Act of Parliament it was declared lawful for any person to Cure outward Sores, &c.

How

How well the Physicians had answered the end of their Incorporation by Act of Parliament in 14. and 15. of Hen. VIII. who were made a Body Corporate at least Eighteen Years before the Surgeons, will best appear by the following Act made in the First of Queen Mary, Sess. 2. Chap. 9. Entituled, An Act touching the Incorporation of the Physicians in London. In which Act of Parliament it is declared: *Where in the Parliament holden at London the sixteenth day of April, in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Henry the Eighth, and from thence adjourned to Westminster the last day of July in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of the same King, and there holden, It was Enacted, That a certain Grant by Letters Patents of Incorporation made and granted by our said late King to the Physicians of London, and all Clauses and Articles contained in the same Grant should be Approved, Granted, Ratified, and Confirmed by the same Parliament: For the consideration thereof, Be it Enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, That the said Statute, or Act of Parliament, with every Article and Clause therein contained, shall from henceforth stand and continue still in full strength, force and effect, Any Act, Statute, Law, Custome, or any other thing made, had, or used to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. In this Act several new Powers and Priviledges were granted to the President and College of Physicians, As Fining and Imprisoning their own Members, or other Physicians guilty of *mala Praxis*, whereby the Lives and Health of the King's Subjects are endangered. And particularly, it was Enacted, That all Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, and other Ministers, and Officers within the City and Precinct above written, upon Request to them made, shall help, aid, and assist the President of the said College, and all Persons by them from time to time Authorized, for the due Execution of the said Acts, or Statutes, upon pain for neglecting of such Aid, Help, and Assistance, to run in contempt of the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and Successours.*

After these Acts of Parliament were granted to the President and College of Physicians, they discharged their Duty with that Fidelity and Integrity to the Publick, that the succeeding Kings and Queens of England, gave them their Letters Patents under their Seals for the Enlargement of their Rights and Priviledges, as particularly Queen Elizabeth, King James the First and King Charles the Second: In pursuance of which Acts of Parliament before-mentioned, they made the following By-Laws, which every Member of the Society upon his Admission, gives his Oath or Faith to observe.

Quoniam complures in hac civitate medicinam faciunt, quos invidiosos omnino censuimus, ut in numerum Sociorum, aut Candidatorum adoperentur, vel quid natione non sint Britanni, vel Doctoratus gradum non adepti fuerint; vel non satis docti, aut adeo & gravitate provecti sint, vel alias consimiles ob causas, & tamen Reip. inservire, & saluti hominum prodesse possint, saltem in nonnullis curationibus:

De his ordinamus & statuimus, ut post debitas examinationes, & approbationem Praefidis & Censurum, permittantur ad praxin quamdiu se bene gesserint.

Aequum autem censuimus, ut Censores & Socii examinatos omnes quotquot tam doctrinâ quam moribus idoneos repererint, ad medicinam praxin admittant, ne Collegium nostrum Monopolii accusetur.

By these local Statutes of the College made in pursuance of the fore-mentioned Acts of Parliament, it plainly appears how careful the College hath always been to give all due encouragement to such Persons, as they found, by Examination, to be fit for administering Physick or serving the King's Subjects in the Profession of that Art, although but in particular Cases. Inasmuch that some have been licensed to administer only outward Applications, as in Affections of the Eyes; Others in ordinary Distempers; (being obliged to call some Learned Physician of the College in greater Cases to their Assistance) Others in particular Diseases, as Madness, Consumptions, inveterate Ulcers, Fistulae, &c. And so generous hath the College always been, in their Readiness to serve the Publick, as not only to license all such Persons, who might be any ways capable of doing good, but also to give their Approbation to several Medicines of publick Note (after due Examination of them) which they thought might be for the general benefit of the King's Subjects.

And so far hath the College been from discouraging any of the Company of Surgeons from practising Physick in any Chirurgical or other Cases belonging to Physick or Surgery, that whenever any of them have applied themselves to the President and Censors for a Licence, it was never denied them, provided that they gave any Testimony of their Fitness or Ability to practise either in Chirurgical or Medical Cases; which by the Law of the Kingdom they were obliged to do, and ever have done, where Ignorance and Inability have not been the just and true Impediment. Our Registers afford us many Instances of this Nature; amongst which the famous *Moulins, Fenton, and Aubert* (principal Surgeon at Court in Charles the First's Reign) were Examined and Licensed by the President and Censors; the Form of whose Testimonial is to be seen in the Annals of the College: And Mr. *Hobbs* their late Master was in like manner Examined, though in the English Tongue (he desiring not to answer in Latin) and Licensed.

This is Truth of Fact, which we can prove beyond all Contradiction. And so unreasonable hath it always been judged, both by our Kings, Parliaments, and the Magistrates of this famous City of London, for Surgeons to practise in any Cases, where Internal Medicines were indicated, till they had been Examined, and Approved by the Censors of the College of Physicians (who

are not only by Vertue of their Education, but likewise by the Laws of the Kingdom, declared the most proper Judges in these Cases) that when ever any of the more forward and ignorant Members of that Company have attempted, in Parliament, or by the King's Favour, to procure such a Liberty, their Bills and Petitions have been rejected, and thrown out as unreasonable to be granted: It being notoriously known, That all the Members of the College must be thrice Examined (though of Academick Education) before they can be admitted into any of the fore-mentioned Orders. This will clearly appear by the following short History of Matter of Fact.

Ann. 1572. It was then argued in the Lord Mayors Court, whether Surgeons might give inward Medicines
Q. El. 14. in the Sciatica, French Pox, Ulcers and Wounds; Doctor *Cajus* appeared there for the College, who proving the Illegality and Unreasonableness of their administering internal Medicines, It was by the Court judged against them.

Ann. 1595. A Letter was sent from the College to the Master and Wardens of the Surgeons, to desire
Q. El. 37. them to make an Order, That none of their Members should give internal Physick, else the College was fully minded to defend their Priviledges, and to deal with particular Offenders, as Order of Law, and the College Ordinances in that behalf required.

Ann. 1602. The College having prosecuted one *Jenkin* a Surgeon, for illegal Practice, he attempted to
R. J. 1. An. justify the same, because in that Art the Use of inward Remedies was often necessary. Chief Justice *Popham* upon this Plea, and the Council's Arguments used in *Jenkin's* Defence, diligently read over the Acts of Parliament made in the Reigns of K. H. VIII. and Q. Mary, which related to Physick, who thereupon demanded of *Jenkin* how he durst practise that Art without a Licence from the College, under the College Seal; and though it was true, that in the Surgeons Profession, the Use of inward Remedies was often necessary, yet in such Cases a Physician was to be called, it being upon no account lawful that the Surgeons should invade the Physicians Province; And hereupon the Chief Justice delivered this Opinion, That there is no sufficient Licence without the College Seal; And that no Surgeon, as a Surgeon, might practise Physick, no, not for any Disease, though it were the great Pox.

This Opinion of that great and eminent Lawyer was so ill received by the Surgeons, that in the beginning of this Reign, they petitioned the Right Honourable the House of Lords, that they might have Liberty to bring in a Bill into that House to use Wound-Drinks, Potions, and other inward Remedies, which they, by their long Practice, Study, and tried Experience, had found most necessary for the Recovery of their diseased Patients, as well in London, as in his Majesty's Service both by Sea and Land. And accordingly they brought in one, which was read the first time in the said House the 26th. of March 1607. but upon a second Reading of the same the day following, it was rejected.

When the Surgeons found that the Right Honourable the House of Lords favoured not their unjust pretensions and desires (as little as the Lord Chief Justice *Popham* had done some Years before) the Lords having thrown out their Bill, they desired a Meeting with the College, in order to maintain the ancient Friendship and good Correspondency which had been betwixt the College and themselves, making several Excuses in relation to their Bill, pretending they were put upon it by their Lawyers;

After the forementioned Disappointment of the Surgeons, the College and that Corporation continued in good Amity and Friendship for about fourteen Years; and then they made a second Application to the Parliament, for Liberty to practise Physick: but this Attempt met with the Fate of the former, and was a second time rejected.

Ann. 1627. The Surgeons having been thus justly repulsed in two Sessions of Parliament in King *James*
R. C. 1. An. the First's Reign, they attempted no more Bills during that Reign; but hoping that a succeeding Prince might be more auspicious to them and their Designs, than the former King and Parliaments had been; they attempted to procure a Patent from King *Charles* the First, in which they desired Liberty to practise Physick in all Chirurgical Cases, and to license others to do the same: but this being opposed by the College; and the Lord-Keeper *Coventry* being made sensible of the Unjustness and Unreasonableness of a Patent of the afore-mentioned nature, he refused to sign it, for which he had the publick Thanks of the College returned him by the President, and three other Fellows of the College deputed to wait upon him.

Ann. 1632. The Surgeons having met with the fore-mentioned Disappointments both in the King's
R. C. 1. An. Court, and in the Parliament, they gave the College no further trouble, until the following Order was made concerning the Surgeons, which passed under the Seal of the Council-Table, the 13th of June, 1632.

"As concerning the Surgeons, that none of them in the City of London, or within seven Miles thereof, do either dismember, trepan the Head, open the Chest or Belly, or cut for the Stone, or do any great Operation with his Hand on the Body of any Man, or Woman, or Child, to which they usually are tyed to call their Wardens, or Assistants, but in the presence of a Learned Physician, one or more, of the College of London, or of his Majesty's Physicians;

Their Lordships, upon consideration had thereof, as also upon calling the Master and Wardens of the Company of the Surgeons before the Board, and hearing their Allegations, did find cause well to approve of the foresaid Remedies propounded by the Physicians, and did think

think fit, and order that his Majesty's Attorney General should be thereby required to direct such a Course for the putting the same in due Execution, as may best stand with Law and Convenience.

This Order was signed by the

Lord Keeper,
Lord Archbishop of *Tork*,
Lord Privy Seal,
Earl Marshall,
Exeter,
Bridgewater,
L. Visc. *Wimbleton*.



L. Visc. *Wentworth*,
L. Visc. *Fawkland*,
L. Bishop of *London*,
L. *Cottingham*,
L. *Newburgh*,
Mr. Treasurer,
Mr. Secretary Cook.

Mr. Attorney General having inserted in his Information (pursuant to the forementioned Order of the Lords) that no Surgeon should set any Trepan, or do any other great Operation in Surgery without the presence of a Physician of the College; the Surgeons suggested to the King, that no Doctour would serve in his Majesty's Navy, and therefore there was a necessity of their being licensed to practise Physick: Upon which, the President called a College, and acquainted the Members with this suggestion of the Surgeons, desiring to know the Fellows Resolution, whether they would be content to be employed on such Occasions; to which answer was made, That divers of the Fellows of the said College would be willing to undertake the said Service, and particularly Doctour *Hawley*, *Hamey*, *Goddard*, *Dawson*.

An. 1633.
K. Car. I.
R. 10.

(And indeed so far have the Members of the College of Physicians been, upon such occasions, from expressing their unwillingness to serve the King or Kingdom, that when they have received any Letters or Orders from their Superiours, to provide Physicians to serve the State, they have most readily and chearfully complied with those Commands: as particularly when a Letter was sent from the Earl of *Northumberland*, An. 1640. to the President of the College, to recommend Two of their Members to serve as Physicians to the Army; He thereupon called a College, who made choice of two very able and Learned Physicians (Members of the said Society) whom they recommended as fit Men for that Employment. One of which was the Eminent Dr. *Cadyman*. And 'tis notoriously known how readily and faithfully several Learned and Great Men (Fellows and Members of the College) served K. Ch. I. in the late unhappy Civil War; as particularly that Ornament of his Age, the Great Dr. *Harvey*, as likewise the Learned Dr. *Edmund Smith*, Sir *Alexander Fraiser*, Dr. *Hinton*, Dr. *Charlton* (the present Learned President of the College) Dr. *Shore*, Dr. *Hoare*, Sir *Edward Greaves*, and the eminently Learned Sir Ch. *Scarburgh*, who likewise attended the late King (in the *Dutch Expedition*) when Lord High Admiral at Sea, which Service Dr. *Clerk*, One of the Physicians in Ordinary to K. Ch. II. did likewise offer to undertake. Our Annals do likewise inform us, That when the Speaker of the House of Commons did send his Letter to the President of the College, to provide Three able Physicians for the Service of the Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*; He thereupon Summoned a College, who Elec'ted Dr. *de Lanne*, and Dr. *Sheaffe*, (both Fellows of the said College) who, with the late Eminent Dr. *Coxe*, undertook that Service. Dr. *Whistler* (late President of the College) was likewise employed in the Service of the Army, and Navy, and in Attendance upon an Embassadour to the *Swedish Court*; As also Dr. *Warner* in the Service of the Army of K. Ch. II. and Dr. *Lawrence* at *Tangier*.

And at present in the *Irish Expedition* are employed in His Majesty's Service no less than Four Learned Physicians, viz. Dr. *Lawrence*, *Smith*, *Dun*, and *Commins*, besides those who are to attend His Majesty's Sacred Person. And so far have Physicians, both formerly and at present, been from expressing any backwardness to serve their King and Country, that great application hath been made by several Eminent Persons in that Profession to be received into the forementioned Service. And how ready several Eminent Members of the College were of late to take more than ordinary Care to provide the Drugs, to direct and inspect the Remedies lately sent to the Army in *Ireland*, is notoriously known. But to return whence we digress'd.)

The Surgeons having received the fore-mentioned Answer, they gave the College no further trouble till 1641. when the College exhibited a Bill to the Upper House, against which Bill they put in their Petition, pretending that they had been from time to time much oppressed by the College of Physicians, *London*, &c. beseeching their Lordships to stay proceedings upon the said Bill till their grievances had been heard and determined. The House of Lords hereupon ordered the Surgeons to bring in their Exceptions to the said Bill, which were the following.

An. 1641.

1. That notwithstanding the Premises, By this Bill the Surgeons shall be deprived of the Exercise of their Profession contrary to their Charters, Acts of Parliament, and Law, although the Surgeons in all times, and all Ages both by ancient and modern Writers, have ever both practised and appointed Physical Remedies to the Cure of all Wounds, Ulcers, Imposthumes, great Pox, Fistulae, Tumours, and all other Chirurgical Diseases.

B

2. That

2. That if the Surgeons (as by this Bill is endeavoured) shall be restrained in their Profession to give Physick to their Patients, where it shall be requisite to the Cure ; they shall be disabled to perfect their Cures, or the Subjects unnecessarily charged with Physicians and Apothecaries,

3. That if the Surgeons shall be disabled to exercise their Profession entirely on Land, how shall they be able to practise the same at Sea, or breed any for that Service, where the Charge of all, both sick and wounded, are upon them, without Physicians or Apothecaries ?

4. That the Surgeons in all times have served the King and Commonwealth both by Sea and Land, and to that purpose His Majesty hath constantly allowed to each Surgeon, Monies for Physical Remedies, for sick and hurt persons : And now by this Bill they shall be restrained to use their profession in giving internal Remedies.

5. That Surgeons are dayly employed in Voyages at Sea, and in the Service of Merchants, where there hath been used no Physicians ; and if by this Bill they be restrained from administering Physick to their Patients here, they will be no way able to perform the trust reposed in them at Sea, whereby many of his Majesty's Subjects must perish for want of experienced Surgeons.

To these Exceptions exhibited by the Surgeons in their Petition against the College-Bill, the College returned the following Answer.

To the First Exception, It is denied that it is any part of a Surgeon's profession to administer Physick, or that it is allowed to them by any Act of Parliament, other than externally, neither have any ancient or modern Writers (who were merely Surgeons and not Physicians) either practised or appointed physical Remedies, as in the Exception is pretended. It will be granted, that Surgeons have *de facto* practised Physick, and thereupon the Abuse was perceived, and remedied. But yet some able Surgeons being well seen in Physick have practised it, and have had the Allowance and Approbation of the College of Physicians for such their doing, and others so qualified may have the like.

The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Exceptions are all of the nature of the first, and are but the same in Substance ; for Answer to which, the Physicians say, That this Bill takes nothing from the Surgeons which was theirs before, nor prohibits them from doing any thing which by Law they might do before ; For it is not to make new Offenders or Offences, but to discover old ones ; and therefore there is no fear by this Bill of debarring any Man to practise Physick either by Sea or Land, who are fit to practise it ; and if he be not fit, there is no reason he should practise it, it being of such high concernment, that the Lives and Healths of the King's Subjects should not be put into the hands of ignorant and unskilful Persons. And Surgeons have no reason to expect greater Privileges in the practising of Physick, than Physicians themselves have, who are first to be allowed and approved by the College, before they can be suffered to practise within London, or seven Miles thereof. And in like manner, many Surgeons being allowed and approved by the College, practise the same ; but otherwise, they have been from time to time punished for practising Physick, not being first allowed and approved by the College.

Thus were the Affairs managed betwixt the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the latter end of July, 1641. at which time the Differences between King Charles the First and the Long-Parliament grew so high, that all Affairs of private concern were laid aside, and so continued, till God in his Providence restored King Charles the Second, who gave the College a large Patent, confirming their Former Privileges, (granted by his Royal Predecessors) and giving them several new ones. This animated the College, and encouraged them to put the Laws of the Kingdom in due execution against illiterate and illegal Practisers, among which Number were some of the Surgeons Company, who having by their improper and undue Administration of Physick, done much harm to the King's Subjects, were summoned before the President and Censors, for their ignorant and illegal Practice : which so much displeased the Persons concerned, that they perswaded several of that Body to join in a Petition to the Late Lord Chancellour against the College ; wherein they complained of two Statutes of the said College, which they judged prejudicial to their Interest, though made pursuant to the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Trust thereby reposed in the College of Physicians, for doing the same. Their Complaint to the Lord Chancellour was then judged so unreasonable, that they were (after a short Hearing) rejected.

When the College lately put in their Bill to the House of Lords, for the better Regulation and Government of their own Society, they gave a trouble to that Right Honourable House, by a Petition, which met with as little Favour in that Supreme Court of Justice, as their former had done, their Lordships finding that the College-Bill was so just and reasonable, that nothing which could be offered by them, or other Adversaries, was of moment enough to give it an Obstruction. And the truth is, there was little reason to favour this Petition, being fraught with so many notorious Falshoods, as particularly, that by Act of Parliament they were empowered to practise Surgery in all its Parts (which Privilege, by the Statutes of the Kingdom, belonged only to the Members of the College) That they never had any Dependence upon the College : That they had met with no Trouble from the College till of late

late Years, &c. Wherefore 'twas no Wonder that the Petitioners and Petition were so soon discharged and rejected by that Right Honourable House.

When they found themselves thus disappointed in the Supreme Court of Justice, their next attempt was to print and deliver a certain Paper (intituled the Surgeons Case) to several Members of the House of Commons, *November, 1689.* Wherein they blush not to set forth the following Untruths: *Viz.* "That they had power to examine and approve their own Members, "to administer as well internal as external Medicines, in all Chirurgical Cases; that this Power "was of absolute Necessity, since the case of the Sick and Wounded Sea-men in the Fleets and "Armies, had been in all times committed solely to them: That the first considerable Attempt "which the Physicians had made to hinder the Surgeons from giving internal Medicines in Cases "of Surgery, was in the Reign of King *Charles the First*: That Physicians had used, upon all Occasions, to consult with the Surgeons touching the Application of inward as well as outward Medicines, and that the College had, by a late By-Law, forbid their Members to join in consultation with any but such as were of the College.

This Case thus fully stuff with so many manifest Untruths, and false Suggestions, (as appears from the precedent History) was the Ground upon which they humbly prayed leave to offer a Bill to that House, for empowering the Surgeons to give internal as well as external Medicines in all Cases of Surgery, and to make void all By-Laws of the College, whereby they might pretend to restrain any of their Members from consulting with Surgeons in any Case whatever.

And accordingly in *January* following, their Bill was offered and read twice in that House, and ordered to be committed; in which it was proposed to be enacted, "That it shall and may "be lawful for any Surgeon of the said Company, who hath been, or shall hereafter be examined "by Four of the Examiners of the said Company, in the Presence of two or more of the Masters "or Governours of the said Company, and by them duly approved from time to time, as Occasion shall require, to administer any internal Medicines to any Patient in *any Chirurgical Case,* "or Cases of Surgery whatsoever, &c. And it is hereby Enacted, &c. That the President of "the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physick, *London,* nor any Member of the said "College shall have Power or Authority by any By-Law or other Ways whatsoever, to restrain "any Member of the said College or Corporation of Physicians, from consulting with any Surgeon of the said Mystery and Commonalty, examined and approved as aforesaid, in *any Case* "whatsoever.

Now the Privileges the Surgeons desire in the fore-mentioned Bill, to be granted by Parliament, are so unreasonable (when considered) that we have just Cause to believe, that this Bill will meet with the same Fate their Two former Bills met withal in the Reign of King *James the First.* And the Reasons which incline us to this Opinion are, because the Privileges which they desire, are *against both Law and Justice.* *Against the First, viz.* Their Examining and Licensing all Persons practising Surgery to give internal Medicines in *all Chirurgical Cases,* and *any Case whatsoever*; Because the Statute Laws of the Kingdom have entrusted this power with Four Fellows of the College, who have been first examined themselves, and are Yearly chosen by the whole College, and solemnly sworn to do their Duty honestly and faithfully, without Favour or Affection, and the College are obliged by their Statutes to give Licence to all such (whether Surgeons or others) whom they shall find fit upon Examination. *Against Justice,* Because the Fellows of the College being all of them (by their Statutes) Doctors of Physick in *Oxford or Cambridge,* or incorporated in one of them, and having spent so much time in study (*viz.* twelve or fourteen Years) and been at the Expence of so much Money to obtain their Degrees, they cannot but be judged, by Vertue of their Education and Learning, the most proper Judges of the Fitness of all Persons to give internal Physick in *Chirurgical or any other Cases.*

And so sensible was the Legislative Power of the Kingdom hereof, that when they gave the Surgeons their Incorporation by Act of Parliament, the same Members in the same Session, made a second Act of Parliament in favour of the College; and therein provided (lest the Surgeons Act should any ways be interpreted to extend to the Prejudice of the College) that Inasmuch as the Science of Physick doth comprehend, include, and contain the Knowledge of Surgery, as a special Member and Part of the same, Therefore be it Enacted, That any of the said Company or Fellowship of Physicians being Able, Chosen, and admitted by the said President and Fellowship of Physicians, may from time to time, as well within the City of London, as elsewhere within this Realm, practise and Exercise the said Science of Physick in all and every his Members and Parts, Any Act, Statute, or Prohibition made to the contrary notwithstanding.

And as to the other Branch of their Bill, wherein they would restrain the College from hindring their Members to consult with them, they have discovered themselves more plainly; For though they would seem to aim at nothing but to give internal Physick in Chirurgical Cases; yet here they have openly declared, That their Members, approved by themselves, should practise Physick not only in *Chirurgical,* but in *all other Cases*; as will plainly appear by the following Words; "Be it Enacted, That neither the President, nor any Member of the Col-

"lege shall have power to restrain any Member from consulting with any Surgeon examined and approved in any Case whatsoever."

Now from this true and succinct History of the various Designs and Attempts of the Surgeons to usurp upon, and intrude themselves into the peculiar Province of the College of Physicians; it must appear most evidently to all Men of sense and right judgment, (First) That the very Grounds upon which the Surgeons have built their late Petition, are merely fictitious and prevaricating, they being not Impowered or Authorized by Act of Parliament, to administer internal Medicaments in Medical or Chirurgical Cases; but on the contrary, strictly confined to Manual Operation, and the Application of external Remedies. Nor have they ever been molested or hindred by the College in the Practice and Exercise of their proper Function, whilst they kept themselves within the Limits prescribed by the Laws of the Land. Yea more, the Doors of the College have always stood open to receive all Surgeons who would offer and submit themselves to be examined by the President and Censors as is by Law enacted: and to grant them Licence to practise Physick, if they were found able and fit so to do. So that they needed not to address to the Superiour Powers to obtain what they might with Ease and Honour have acquired only by undergoing Examination, without which no Man, however Learned and able in the Art of Medicine, ought to exercise the same within London, and seven Miles round about it. Probable it is therefore, that Conscience of their own Ignorance, and fear to have their Insufficiency detected, have chiefly induced them to decline due Examination, and to open a new (though unsafe) way of licensing one another, to which they have so long aspired.

Secondly, It appears, that the things here petitioned for by the Surgeons, are in themselves unreasonable, inconsistent with Law, injurious to the Royal College of Physicians, pernicious to the Company of Apothecaries, and in fine, dangerous to the people in general.

Unreasonable, because nothing seems more absurd, Than that Men, not educated liberally, nor conversant in Humane Learning, ignorant in Natural Philosophy (the principal Foundation of Medicine) Strangers not only to the Doctrines of the ancient Teachers of the Art of Healing, but generally even to the Languages in which they wrote, and to the true and safe Methods of Curing Diseases; It seems highly absurd, we say, that such Men should be permitted publicly to profess, and practise an Art so Noble, so Useful, so Necessary, and withal so Difficult, when they understand not so much as the very Fundamentals thereof. From such doubtless, it is much less reasonable to expect Health, than to fear Errors, and the usual Consequent of them, Death.

Inconsistent with Law, The Wisdom of which hath expressly provided against the Dangers and Mischiefs commonly arising from Ignorant and Audacious Pretenders to the Art of Medicine, by prohibiting all Persons to practise it, and annexing severe Penalties to that Prohibition, if not first examined and approved by the most proper Judges, the President and Censors of the College of Physicians.

Injurious to the said Royal College of Physicians, Because they are lawfully endowed with the privilege, both of publicly professing and exercising the Art of Medicine, and of giving licence of practising the same Art, to whomsoever they shall (after due Examination) find fit and worthy to be intrusted with so weighty a Charge.

Pernicious to the Company of Apothecaries, Because most, if not all the Surgeons of this City prepare and dispense the Remedies they use, by the hands of their Apprentices in their own Shops, very rarely furnishing themselves with Simple or Compound Medicaments from the Apothecaries. But of this Grievance, amongst others, the Apothecaries will (we presume) ere long shew themselves sensible, and opportunely oppose it.

Lastly, *dangerous to the Common People*, Because no plague is more mortal, more diffusive, than a Multitude of ignorant Empiricks publicly practising Physick. Which is a Truth so attested by the deplorable Experience of all Ages, and all Nations, that we cannot insist upon the farther proof thereof, without derogating from the Understanding of our Readers; to whose sincere Judgment we humbly submit this our brief and plain Defence, against the immodest and unreasonable Invasion of the Company of Surgeons.

*A brief Account of the Dispensary, erected
at the College of Physicians in War-
wick-lane, London, for the Relief of
the Sick Poor.*



THe Physicians of the College having taken into their consideration the miserable condition of the Sick Poor in and about London (many hundreds of whom perish yearly for want of due Care and Assistance in their Sickness) have in divers manners, and at divers times, long since attempted their Relief.

But not to be tedious in tracing matters too far backward, it will be sufficient to take notice, that in the year 1687. at a publick meeting of the College it was unanimously Voted,

That all Members of the Colledge, whether Fellows, Candidates, or Licentiates, should give their Advice gratis to all their Sick Neighbouring poor, when desir'd, within the City of London, or seven miles round.

This Order was carried to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and by them communicated to their respective Wards.

But notwithstanding the concurrence of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with the Physicians in so laudable a design, these Charitable Intentions were for a long time defeated by the Apothecaries, and by some others, that to gratifie them, made an Oblation to 'em of their own Honour and Consciences, and the Lives of the Poor.

For the Physicians having yet no other means to help and assist the Poor, than by their Advice and Care, their Prescriptions must of necessity come to the Apothecaries to be made up, who exacted such extravagant prices for such Medicines, as render'd the other's Charity ineffectual, and made numbers desperately negligent of Advice, for fear of the charge of an Apothecary's Bill.

To remedy this Grievance, and keep unconscionable Men from grinding the Faces of the Poor, a Proposal was made to the Apothecaries for serving the poor at a certain moderate rate, to be agreed upon between the Physicians and themselves. But they, who had always been us'd arbitrarily to tax the necessities of the people, haughtily rejected the motion, fearing perhaps that such a regulation (tho propos'd only for the gratis prescriptions of the Physicians) might discover their past, and prevent their future exactions.

'Tis true, there were among the Apothecaries some honest men, that were willing to embrace this Proposal, and did enter into the following Subscription: 'We whose Names are here underwritten, are willing to furnish the poor within our respective Parishes at such rates as the Committee of Physicians shall think reasonable. Witness our hands.] But no sooner had the rest notice of it, but a Hall was call'd, and the Apothecaries thus subscribing, partly by reproaches and partly by menaces, so far intimidated, as to retract their promise given under their hands, and desert the charitable design they had been prevail'd upon to enter into.

Hereupon a proposal was started by a Committee of the City to the Committee of the College, that the College shou'd furnish the Medicines for the poor, and perfect alone that Charity, which the Apothecaries refus'd to concur in; and after divers methods ineffectually try'd, and much time vainly spent in endeavouring to bring the Apothecaries to terms of Reason in relation to the poor, an Instrument was subscrib'd by divers charitably dispos'd Members of the College, now in number above fifty, wherein they oblig'd themselves to pay ten pounds apiece towards the preparing, and delivering Medicines to the poor at the intrinsick value.

This was immediately put in execution, and the Laboratory, the Room adjoyning, and another Room under the Theatre at the College fitted up for that purpose; and notwithstanding the open Opposition, private Cabals, and secret Treachery of some corrupt intriguing Members, that have promis'd the overthrow of it to the Apothecaries, 'tis carried on with that success, that several Thousand Prescriptions have been already made up, and deliver'd out, to the great relief of the poor.

The Advantages arising to the poor from this Charitable Undertaking are many, but especially four which are very great.

1st, That all the Medicines from hence deliver'd to 'em are unquestionably good, being made of the best Drugs, and not decay'd.

2dly, That the Med'cines which they take, are faithfully made up, according to the Prescription of their Physician.

3dly, That they know their expence, before they ingage in it, and can't be impos'd upon in the price of their Med'cines.

4thly, That they have *gratis* the advice of an able, approv'd Physician, whose Ability is warranted by the Colledge of Physicians, and his practice by the Laws of the Land.

The daily experience which the Subscribers have, of the ill effects of bad Med'cines, has oblig'd 'em to be very careful to provide against the mischievous consequences of such Med'cines, if they should creep into the *Dispensary*, which is the name of the Repository of their Med'cines. To that end, two out of their number are chosen monthly to be *Curators*, whose peculiar business it is to look after the *Dispensation* of all Med'cines, to see the mixing of the Drugs, and to examine nicely the goodness of 'em, and frequently to revise all Med'cines already made, and set aside such as they shall find to be in the least decayed. But tho it be more peculiarly the care of these *Curators* to look after the dispensation of all Med'cines, yet it being an Article of such importance to the lives and health of their Fellow Subjects, few Med'cines are there dispens'd, the Ingredients of which have not first been carefully inspected, examin'd and approv'd by the greatest part of the Subscribers.

'Tis evident that no *Apothecaries* Shop can pretend to this exactness, since 'tis impossible for any of those that make their own Med'cines, (who are not fifty out of so many hundreds within the Bills of Mortality) so to calculate what their vent shall be, as to make a quantity just sufficient to answer the demands of their Customers; nor is there any reason (if we may measure their Conscience in this case by their other dealings) to suspect 'em of so much honesty as to throw away Drugs, which they can't vend, tho decayed. But that they do not throw any such away, may be demonstratively prov'd. For 'tis so notorious, that the Wholesale Apothecaries, by whom the rest are furnished, make several sorts as to Price and Goodness, of the same Med'cine, the worst of which is call'd *simply* by the name of the Med'cine, another is call'd the *better sort*, and a third the *best*. Now let the world judge, if those, that for their gain industriously make up bad Med'cines, will rob themselves of the Profit of such as shall only accidentally become so.

As for the *Retail* Apothecaries who buy of the Wholesale, 'tis plain, that not making 'em themselves they can't be assur'd of the goodness of their Med'cines. But 'tis vehemently to be suspected, that they are certain of the contrary; since the quantity of the sort call'd *simply* by the name made by the Wholesale Apothecaries, very much exceeds the quantity of that, which they call the *Best*, and demand the highest price for. Which is a strong presumption, that the worst sort, because of the lowness of the price, is most call'd for by the Retail Apothecaries their Customers.

A second advantage from the *Dispensary* is, that whatever is prescrib'd for the Patient, is faithfully made up there. 'Tis but too notorious, that the Apothecaries, when any Med'cine, which they have not in their Shops, happens to be prescrib'd, take the liberty of substituting something else in the stead of it; so that the Patient is in such a case cheated of his Fee, being by such alterations denied the benefit of his Physicians Judgment, which he paid for, and sometimes of his Life, and the Physician of his Reputation by unskillful pernicious Changes. This can't happen at the *College*, because the person who makes up, and delivers the Med'cines out, is a Servant, and has no Interest beyond his Salary in the Office, and consequently no temptation to so vile a cheat; nor if he had, cou'd he pass undiscover'd, because being constantly oblig'd to account for the quantity of any Med'cine delivered out, whether Simple or Compound, by Bills under the hands of the Subscribers, shou'd he vary from them, his accounts cou'd not be adjusted. Nor does he lie under any necessity to do it, because the Subscribers knowing what they should have occasion for, have provided plentifully to answer all demands, every Subscriber having a right to have such Med'cines prepar'd there, as he knows he shall call for in his Bills.

The case is quite otherwise with the Apothecary, he being often put upon it by the slenderness of his stock, which is generally furnish'd only for his own practice, the best provided of 'em not affording two hundred different Med'cines, whereas the *London Dispensary* alone contains about eleven hundred *Galenical* Med'cines only. besides the vast variety of *Chymical* Med'cines, that are now in use, and an almost infinite number of *Simples*. He is likewise frequently prompted by Avarice to substitute a cheap Med'cine for a dear one, such as the inside of Oyster-shells for Pearl, *New England* for *Russian* Castor, *Spanish* Saffron, and even *Turmeric* for *English* Saffron, &c. whereby the Patient is abus'd in his body, as well as his Purse. In all which

which Cheats they are the bolder, because their practices are submitted to the Inspection of none but their Servants and selves.

The exorbitances of the Apothecaries *Bills* have been for a long time the most sensible, if not the greatest Grievance to the people. The fore-mentioned *abuses* were felt only in their consequences, while the parties aggrieved languished under miseries of which they seldom suspected the true cause. But their Purfes complain'd loudly of *intolerable exactions*, while every visitation of sickness was worse to 'em than a Land Tax. Tho this might be patiently enough supported by the Rich, who were willing to purchase the recovery of their health at any rate; yet it was a burthen under which the meaner Tradesmen, their Servants, and the Poor groan'd exceedingly. And what made these impositions frequently more insupportable was, that the charge was in many cases one person's, and the danger another's; and he that felt none of the pain, was to pay for the relief; and therefore grudg'd the expence.

The Physicians had (as we have already observ'd) frequently offer'd to contribute their part toward the relief of such indigent people; which Charity of theirs was in great measure frustrated by the Apothecaries obstinate refusal to moderate their gains, tho with respect to the poor only. In the fitting up therefore of the *Laboratory*, and *Dispensary* at the College of Physicians, regard was chiefly had to the meaner sort of Tradesmen and their Apprentices, to Servants, and the poor, for whose benefit this Subscription was enter'd into, the Subscribers intending no advantage to themselves by them, but the Merits of their Charity.

For this purpose there are Servants constantly attending at the College to make up all such Bills as shall come from any Subscriber, and to deliver 'em at the rates set upon 'em by the Physician that writes the Bill, which is done according to a Book of Rates delivered to each Subscriber; appriz'd by a Committee by themselves appointed for that purpose, at the intrinsic value, which by a modest computation is lower by fifteen Shillings in the pound Sterling, than the ordinary demands of the Apothecaries, besides their extraordinary Arts of swelling a Bill. The price being set upon the Bill, secures the Patient, that he shall not be exacted upon by the Servants, and likewise inform him, what his charge is like to be; whereas by running on Tick with the Apothecary, he is engag'd in an expence which he can't compute, and frequently in a debt which he can't without ruine discharge.

It must be confess'd, that, to come to a *Par* with the *Dispensary* in the rates of their Med'cines, the *Apothecaries* must give away their Profits, which wou'd ruine 'em. But so much was never desir'd of 'em; it was propos'd only, that they shou'd moderate their Gains, and by ascertaining the rates of Med'cines for the use of the Poor, assure 'em that they shou'd not be impos'd upon, which was with indignation and ill manners rejected by 'em. It is indeed expected, that they shou'd abate very much of their present exactions upon the Rich, as well as Poor; and not pretend upon a Mechanick Education, and a Stock of Fifty Pounds (which is more than the intrinsic value of all the Med'cines and Drugs in most Apothecaries Shops in or about London, the other Furniture of their Shops, as Pots, Glasses, &c. being a dead Stock, which makes no returns, and requires daily reparation) to rival the Gains and Expences of the most considerable of their Neighbours, that employ in Trade four, five, or ten thousand pounds, that is, fourscore, a hundred, or two hundred times their Stock, as most of 'em apparently do; and all of 'em outfigure, and look with scorn upon their Neighbours, that employ ten, and twenty times their Stock. From hence, without a nice enquiry into particulars, it may be easily guess'd what their Profits must be, that out of so poor a Stock can maintain so great Pride and Expence.

But leaving the Apothecaries to rate their Bills as they think fit, the Subscribers wish, that instead of taking the *intrinsic value* of their Med'cines only, they cou'd afford to *remit* even that too. But that being a Charge too heavy for the Shoulders of a few private men, considering the vast numbers of Sick Poor (not receiv'd into the Hospitals, or taken care of by 'em) that want such relief, the Subscribers content themselves with this Essay, till the concurring Charity of others more able shall empower 'em to do more.

But that this Charity may be as compleat, as it lies in their power to make it, the Physicians subscribing do every one of 'em severally engage to give their Advice *gratis* to all such Poor, as shall apply to them at the places of their Habitation, and to visit such of them as are not able to come to them, as often as need shall require, at their own dwellings. And further to encourage the Poor to resort to 'em in their necessities, two of 'em do constantly every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the afternoon attend at the College of Physicians, to consider, and advise upon the complaints of all such Poor, as repair to 'em for advice. And they are willing to do it oftener, if it shall be thought necessary.

This

This 'tis hop'd may suffice to vindicate so charitable and so honourable an undertaking from the false Insinuations and Aspersions of some base Principled Men, who find it their Interest to oppose both Justice and Charity; and to invite Publick-spirited persons to imitate so fair an Example, and encourage so useful a Charity, by endeavouring to promote and extend it.

This Account has been render'd necessary, by the malice of some persons, who have industriously spread abroad a report, that the Subscribers were weary of their Charity, and discontinued it; whereas the contrary is so certain, that they do now pursue it with greater Application and Success, than ever; the Poor daily resorting to 'em in great numbers.

A List of the Names of the Subscribers to the Dispensary at the College of Physicians, in *Warwick-lane*, *LONDON*.

SR. Tho. Millington , President.	Dan. Coxe.	Martin Lyster.
Tho. Burwell , Elect and Censor.	Henry Sampson.	Jo. Colbatch.
Sam. Collins , Elect.	Thomas Gibson.	Bernard Connor.
Edw. Brown , Elect.	Charles Goodal.	W. Cockburn.
Rich. Torless , Elect and Censor.	Sir Edm. King.	J. le Fevre.
Edw. Husk , Elect.	Sam. Garth.	P. Sylvester.
Tho. Gill , Censor.	Barn. Soame.	Ch. Morton.
Will. Dawes , Censor.	Denton Nicholas.	Walt. Charlton.
Jo. Hutton.	Joseph Gaylard.	Phineas Fowke.
Rob. Brady.	John Woollaston.	Tho. Alvey.
Hans Sloane.	Steph. Haust.	Rob. Gray.
Rich. Morton.	Oliver Horsman.	John Wright.
John Hays.	Rich. Morton, Jun.	James Drake.
Ch. Havel.	David Hamilton.	Sam. Morris.
Rich. Robinson.	Hen. Morell.	John Woodward.
John Bateman.	Walter Harris. Norris.
Walter Mills.	Will. Briggs.	George Colebrook.
	Tho. Colladen.	Gideon Harvey.

A

Short State of the CASE



Between the

Physicians & Surgeons,

Relating to the

Surgeons Bill, now before the Honourable House of Commons.

Bill read 24 Jan 1690

England - William & Mary

I. **T**HIS is now the third time that the Surgeons have preferred A Bill of the same Nature to the Parliament, which hath hitherto been rejected: As likewise their many Attempts to the same purpose, before the Right Honourable the Privy-Council, as by our Historical Account (to which we refer) at large appears.

II. The Substance of what is desired in their Bill, consists chiefly in these Particulars. (1.) *That they may have liberty to give Internal Medicines in all Chyrurgical Cases, (that is indeed in all Cases) for by pretence of Blistering, Cupping, Bleeding, applying Leeches, or the like, there is scarce a Fever, or any other Disease, which they will not account a Chyrurgical Case.* (2.) *That they may be Consulted with by Physicians in all Cases whatsoever; which most plainly discovers the extent of their Design.* (3.) *That the Examination, and Licensing of Surgeons to practise in the manner aforesaid, may be in themselves, as sole Judges of the sufficiency and abilities of their Members for that purpose.*

Now the Reasons they alledge for all this, are, (1.) *That they have formerly had the like Powers.* (2.) *That these Powers are of absolute necessity to fit them for the Kings Service.* (3.) *That the Physicians have 'till of late always Consulted with them in Cases where Internal Medicines were to be Administred.*

To all which it is briefly reply'd, That both by Acts of Parliament, and Orders of the Privy Council, we find the Surgeons have always been forbidden to give Internal Medicines in any Chyrurgical, or other Case whatsoever; to which the Opinions of the Judges have also Corresponded, and therefore their first Reason is a manifest untruth, as is the third also. The second indeed has some seeming weight in it, since all due Care ought to be taken, that their Majesties Fleets and Armies should be furnished with Persons fit and able for that Service, and Skilful in the Administring of Internal as well as External Remedies.

A

To

To this we answer, That the College of Physicians has been always ready to License such Surgeons to practise in all Cases, even where Internal Medicines are required, as have upon Examination approved themselves fitly qualified so to do; of which there have been, and are at present many instances, as they themselves well know. But since the College of Physicians was therefore Instituted, on purpose to take care that none but very able and already well Skilled Persons should Practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles thereof; because the King, Queen, and Royal Family, the Nobility and chief Gentry usually resided, and Parliaments ordinarily met there: We humbly conceive it will not be thought reasonable, only for the sake of the Surgeons, to permit raw and un-experienc'd persons to pick up their Skill of giving Internal Medicines, by practising upon the Kings chief Subjects usually residing within that compass, which is never granted, even to those bred at the Universities; till by long study and experience in the Country, they have first so qualify'd themselves as to pass three solemn Examinations by the President and Censors, before they can be Licensed to the Practice of Physick within *London*, and seven Miles; so that, in fine, the only Dispute between us is, Whether the President and Censors of the College of Physicians, with whom the Law hath already intrusted the Examination and Licensing of all Practisers in Physick, or the Masters and Wardens of the Barber-Surgeons (who never had any furth Education or Learning for it) should by a new Law be made Judges of mens sufficiency in a Profession of which they themselves are wholly Ignorant: which We humbly leave to the Judgment of this Honourable Houle.

And, whereas it is by them suggested, that the Physicians have always declin'd their Majesties Service in their Navies and Armies, the contrary sufficiently appears by the Annals of the College cited in our larger Historical Account, wherein we find that several Persons, such as Dr. *Hawley*, Dr. *Hamey*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Dawson*, the Great Dr. *Harvey*, Sir *Alexander Frazier*, Sir *Charles Scarborough*, and our present Learned President Dr. *Charleton*, with many others, have heretore, and lately served the Crown both by Sea and Land; and there are now many very ready to undertake the same Employment. But on the other side, it is but too notorious, that the Surgeons of any Ability or Name in Town, do generally avoid serving in their own Persons, and substitute their Apprentices or others (who were not bred in this Town, and for the most part live out of it) of little or no experience even in their own Trade, in their places; who are rather fit to try Practices upon the King's Seamen and Souldiers, than any way qualified for the Practice of Physick, or indeed of Chyrurgery it self, as the Officers both by Sea and Land do generally complain; tho' these Persons have been always first approved by such as are the Surgeons usual Examiners.

So that it is apparent, that the Surgeons by this their Bill intend not the Publick good, but their own private advantage, and much to be suspected, when under the notion of giving Internal Medicines in Chyrurgical Cases, they have drawn to themselves the entire Practice of Physick, they will then be much more backward to serve at Sea and in the Armies than already they are, to the yet greater prejudice of the Commonwealth.

In the last place, We humbly submit it to the Consideration of this Honourable House, what Prejudice it must needs be to both our Famous Universities, if such great numbers of Surgeons, and perhaps many meer Quacks, under that Name, shall be suffer'd to Invade one of the Learned Professions, to the great discouragement of all Students therein.

PHYSICIANS Reply

TO THE Surgeons Answer.



THEY tell us, *That in the Reign of H. VII. the Surgeons of London Examined such as were admitted to Practise Surgery, and chose a Dr. of Physick an Examiner with them, who was present at such Examination; a good argument that Surgeons should not License Surgeons even in cases of Surgery, without the assistance of a Dr. in Physick; but no argument that Surgeons, should Examine or License their own Members to give internal Medicines either in Medical or Chirurgical Cases, or that Physicians should be excluded from Examining and Licensing such Surgeons whom they shall find fit to administer inward Remedies; which their Bill would enact. What they mean by the Directive, as well as Operative part, they would do well to explain; we understanding no more by the Directive, than to appoint external Remedies indicated in Chirurgical cases; and by the Operative, the manual Operation.*

*That Surgeons were to be called by the Stat. of 3 H. VIII. c. 11. before the Bishop of London and Dean of St. Pauls, to Examine such as the Bishop or Dean Licensed to Practise Surgery; we agree, and are still willing they should; but this is no proof that they were to Examine and License Surgeons to practise Physick. It appearing plainly by that Act, that they were not then entrusted with a power of Licensing any Person in Surgery, and not till then of punishing any for Practising without Licence: Nay, this Act is so far from favouring the Surgeons pretences, to examine their own Members to give internal Medicines, that it hath appointed 4 **Doctors of Physick** for that purpose. *That Surgeons took into their Houses such as had the French Pox and Plague, we agree; but this doth no more prove that they had thereby a right to prescribe Internal Remedies, than that Nurses have such a right, because they take such infected Persons into their Houses; Both this Act of Parliament, and the 5 H. 8. c. 6. declaring the Surgeons practice to be external, their cure of men being in peril, and people suddenly wounded & hurt, and therefore they are required to hang out Signs, that the King's People may know at all times whither to resort for their Remedies in time of necessity; what is meant by these expressions, may plainly appear by a Clause in the Apothecaries Charter, bearing date 13 K. J. I. Et denique volumus & intencionem nostram esse declaramus, quod Chirurgi experti & approbati eorum artem & facultatem exercere possint, omnesque & singuli eorum practica sibi propria uti & frui valeant quantum ad compositionem & applicationem medicamentorum Externorum Solummodo pertinet & spectat.**

*As to the 34. 35. H. 8. c. 8. which is brought as a proof, that Surgeons might Administer inward Medicines; we are surprised at their confidence to mention that ACT, it being an ACT so far from granting any Priviledges to them, that they are therein branded by the publick Authority of the Nation, as a Body of Men minding onely their OWN LUCRES, and not the PUBLICK GOOD, as may fully appear by the foresaid Act, part of which is as follows. **Sithence the making the Act of 3 H. 8. c. 11. the Company and fellowship of Surgeons of London, minding only their own Lucres, and nothing the profit or ease of the diseased or patient, have sued, troubled and bered divers honest persons, as well Men as women, and yet the said persons have not taken any thing for their pains or cunning, but have squandered the same to poore people only for Neighbourhood and Gods-lake, and of pity and charity. And it is now well known, that the Surgeons admitted will do no Cure to any Person, but where they shall know to be rewarded with a greater Sum or Reward than the Cure extendeth unto. For in case they would divide their cunning unto people unrewarded, there should not so many ROT and PERISH TO DEATH for lack of Surgery, as daily do. But the greater part of Surgeons admitted, have been much more to be blamed than those persons that they trouble. For although the most part of the persons of the said Craft of Surgeons have small cunning, yet they will take GREAT SUMS OF MONEY, and do little there fore, and by reason thereof, they do often-times impair and hurt their patients, rather than do them good, &c.***

They tell us, that till the 11. year of H. J. I. the Surgeons used Surgery in all its parts without any interruption from the College. What they mean by all its parts, they would have done well to explain.

explain: if they mean, they had liberty to Practise Physick, Surgery, and Pharmacy, 'tis a Privilege belonging only to the Physicians, as appears by 32 H. 8. c. 40. **Forasmuch as the Science of Physick doth comprehend, include and contain the knowledge of Surgery, as a special Member and part of the same. Therefore be it Enacted, that any of the said Company or Fellowship of Physicians, being able, chosen and admitted by the said President and Fellowship of Physicians, may from time to time, as well within the City of London, as elsewhere within this Realm, practise and Exercise the said Science of Physick, in all, and every his Members and parts.**

That Surgeons were not allowed by the College to Administer internal Medicines before K. J. I. although confidently asserted by them, is very plain. For in the 13. Q. E. a Surgeon was fined for practising Physick; and the year following, upon a hearing betwixt the College and Company of Surgeons in the Lord Mayor's Court, it was determined, that they had no right to give inward Medicines. In the 37 Q. E. the College sent a Letter to the Master, Wardens, & Assistants of the Company of Surgeons in which they acquainted them, that the College was invested with a Privilege touching the Practising of Physick, and that none whosoever were to meddle therein without their expresse consent and allowance; and that they were bound by Oath and Conscience to see the Statutes of the Kingdom observed; and finding that many of the Surgeons Company were guilty of the breach of these Laws, they were desired to make some Order against the same; if not, the College was fully minded to deal with the particular Offenders, as Order of Law and the College Statutes required: and accordingly, one Roger Jenkin a Surgeon was prosecuted for Practising Physick, and when his Case was brought before Sir John Popham Lord Chief Justice of England, he declared that no Surgeon as a Surgeon ought to Practise Physick. As for what they tell us, that they have a Charter in 2. R. J. which impowers them to give internal Medicines; to this we reply, that we know of no such Charter; and if such a Charter can be produced, which grants them the fore-mentioned Privilege, it is against the Laws of the Kingdom, as well as the rights of the College, and so null and void. And so sensible were both Lords and Commons thereof in that King's Reign, that though they twice attempted to pass a Bill to enable them to administer internal Remedies, it was both times by them rejected. And whereas they would invalidate the Authority of the Historical Account published by the College, in denying that Secretary Coventry refused to Sign a Patent in the Reign of K. Ch. I. saying, that they have this Patent in that King's Reign: To this we answer, that they would have done well to have mentioned its Date, as the College hath done all along in their History; for as it is true, that the Secretary did refuse Signing the Patent mention'd in the History An. R. 2. Car I. (an account of which is enter'd in the College Register;) yet notwithstanding what the College hath published, the Surgeons might many years after procure such a Patent unknown to them, for which reason it could not be enter'd into their Register, nor is of any more use to them, than that of K. J. I. In this Patent they tell us, that all Persons using Surgery in London, &c. were to be Examined by 4 Examiners of the Company; which plainly proves they had no other Power than but only to examine in Cases of Surgery.

They own, that by the 32 H. 8. Physicians were impowered to use Surgery, but not to Examine Surgeons; a plain argument, that if Physicians were impowered to use Surgery, it was presumed they understood it, and were able to Examine Surgeons; but that not being their Profession in which they were Educated, they were contented with the Examination only of such as were fit to give internal Physick; though by this Act they were not hindered from Examining Surgeons as they would insinuate.

That the Surgeons are obliged to the College, for giving liberty to any of their Members to teach them Anatomy; is plain from the following Statute of the said College: Volumus ut integrum sit cuilibet Collegæ publicæ Anatomiam exercere in Aula Chirurgorum, dummodo Communitatis Chirurgorum Magister, & Domini Guardiani veniam illi prius impetraverint a Præside, aut Pro-præside, quippe æquum & rationi consentaneum arbitramur, ut qui per Collegam aliquem proficiunt, ij Collegio ipsi aliquod grati animi officium præstent. As to what they would insinuate about Dr. Harvey's leaving a considerable Sum of Money to maintain Lectures in the College, it is not so, he having not left any thing upon that account.

*Whereas they have the Confidence, to say, That Physicians were not made a Corporation 18 years before them; 'tis plain by the 32 H. 8. c. 42. (quoted by themselves) that they really were so. For the Physicians were made a Corporation, the 10 H. 8. and the Surgeons, not till the 32 H. 8. (though the Barber Surgeons were) as appears from the following words of the said Statute. **The Company called the Surgeons being not Incorporate, nor having any manner of Corporation, &c.***

That the Surgeons did meet with such disappointments in the Reign of K. J. I. as the College hath published, is notorious, from the Surgeon's Bills twice thrown out of Parliament, to which they give no answer; and a very bad one to that Order mention'd by the College, which they have the Confidence to say was about 3 years concealed, and after discontinued; when as this Order was Signed by no less then 14 of the Members of the Privy Council; and before their Lordships passing of it, the Master and Wardens of the Company of Surgeons were heard by their Lordships, as to what they could offer against the said Order; And as for what they mention about the late Lord Chancellor, his Lordships answer to them was; Gentlemen! Would ye be Dragons in your Profession? Keep to your Knives and Launcets, and the Physicians will not interrupt you. And as for that Clause, which they have the confidence to call Arbitrary; it was not left out by the College in their Bill as such,

or upon the Surgeons account; This Clause being just and reasonable; For the Censors of the College being enabled by the Laws of the Kingdom, as well as Sworn to punish all Practisers of Physick (their own Members as well as others) for dangerous Miscarriages in prescribing improper and hurtful Medicines to the King's Subjects, they thought it unreasonable that any Fine should be inflicted, or any Person punished without Oath duly made before them by Credible Witnesses. And this is the Truth of that *Arbitrary Clause* which is so ungrateful to them.

The Surgeons Answers to the Colleges Objections are much like their History; for they tell us, *that 'tis a meer Cavil, that under colour of Cases of Surgery it is intended to bring in all Cases*; and so indeed it is, if nothing else were expressed in their Bill; but when in their Preamble they tell us, *that they take the sole care of all the Sick in the Army and Fleet*; and in one of their Enacting Clauses, *That no Member of the College shall be restrained from consulting with them in ANY CASE WHATSOEVER*; 'tis plain, that they mean more than Chirurgical Cases; and what they mean by them, they have not yet (either by their Bill or Papers) declared; we know that Pestilential Fevers Small Pox and most contagious Diseases may be so accounted by them.

Whereas they pretend that Physicians object *that Surgeons ought not to License Surgeons*; to this we answer, there is no such Objection made by the Physicians, nor ever was. **But** that which the College contends for, is, That the Surgeons would keep within the bounds of their own Profession, and not try practice upon their Majesties Subjects within the limits of their Corporation; And that their Majesties Army, Fleet, and Merchant Ships might be well supplied with such Physicians or Surgeons, who are duly qualified to give Internal Medicines to Sick and Wounded Men; of which **Qualifications** (we say) the Law of the Land (for above 170 years) hath made 4 Physicians of the College (yearly Chosen and solemnly Sworn) the proper Judges. And had care been taken by the Surgeons Company, that none should have been recommended to Army, or Fleet, but such as the Censors (or Examiners) of the College had approved, there would not have been such just grounds for the following Complaints, *viz.* That in the late Expedition to *Ireland*, when the Lords of the Committee for *Irish Affairs* gave Order to the Master and Wardens of Surgeons Hall, to provide 40 able Surgeons Mates for the Service of the two Hospitals there; they provided 40, and gave them Certificates of their Ability and fitness for that Employment; upon which, each of them had two Months advance at least. Of these 40, 25 ran away before they came to Sea; of the 15 remaining, 8 were found altogether unfit, and therefore were immediately turned away at *Belfast*; and of the 7 remaining, several were turn'd off by Dr. *Hutton* the King's Principal Physician, &c. as being insufficient and ignorant. And in the year 1689. there were above 5000 Sick and Wounded Men put on Shore at *Portsmouth* (under the Surgeons care) of which, not above 500 returned to the Fleet. And the Truth is, the College of Physicians is so far from expressing any unwillingness to serve the Publick, that they now are and ever were ready to serve in the Royal Fleet and Army, when ever commanded; and as a Testimony thereof, the College hath published the Names of several Physicians who served the King and Parliament (in the Armies) in the late unhappy Civil War; and of no less than four, *viz.* Dr. *Lawrence*, Dr. *Smith*, Dr. *Dun*, and Dr. *Commins*, (besides Physicians to the King's Person) who served the Army in *Ireland* the last Summer with that success, that of 6000 Souldiers who were sick, and under their cure, not above 130 dyed; though the Surgeons have the Confidence in their Answer to affirm, *That there was but one Physician in the Establishment of the whole Army*. And the Truth is, the College is so sensible of the abuses which the Army Fleet and Merchant Men have long suffered from the Surgeons sending their raw Apprentices, Apothecaries Boyes, Tradesmen, (as a Cheese-Monger Chief Mate of a Ship of 800 Men; a Watch-Maker Surgeon of an Hospital Ship, &c. the **Master Surgeons** rarely or never serving in either Fleet or Army) that they are not only willing to provide able Physicians for Sea and Land, but do desire, that neither Physician or Surgeon for the future might be allowed to serve by Sea or Land in the Case of Sick and Diseased Souldiers or Sea-Men, but such as shall be examined and approved by the College Censors, (or Examiners) whereby both Army Fleet and Merchant Men will be constantly furnisht with able Physicians or Surgeons. And that there might be a Seminary of such for the future, the Physicians do desire, that the Hospitals may be free and open to the observation and inspection of younger Students in Physick and Surgery without fee or reward: whereby there might be a constant supply of Physicians and Surgeons fit for Service by Sea and Land, and the necessity of young ones Travelling beyond Sea for that purpose might hereby be prevented; and Students of our own and foreign Universities encouraged to spend their time at our own Hospitals: We could therefore wish, that the Surgeons would joyn with the College in a Bill of this Nature, and not prosecute One, which seems to aim at little else, but private Lacre and Gain, *viz.* The raising of their Rates in taking Apprentices, (which are already advanced to 150 or 200 Guineas amongst some of the chief Solicitors of this Bill), and making Free and Licensing the whole Herd of ignorant and illiterate *Empiricks* and unlicensed Persons about the Town.

We wonder with what confidence they can publish to the World, *that their Bill would not prejudice the Universities*; for what Gentleman would be at the charge to maintain his Son 12 or 14 years at the Universities, and be at the expence of taking two or three degrees, when for serving seven years Apprentiship with a Surgeon he may have liberty to Monopolize Physick Surgery and Pharmacy? And though they would complement the Universities by confidently asserting, *that this practice*

is only desired in Cases of Surgery, yet in their **Bill** they tell us (as before mention'd) that they have the sole care of the Sick in the Army and Fleet, which certainly cannot be interpreted only in Cases of Surgery: And in another part of the said Bill, they would have it Enacted, that no Member of the College shall be hindered to consult with them in any CASE WHATSOEVER. We are likewise sensible how they would prejudice the Universities against the College by publishing such untruths: As that the College admitted more than 40 foreign Doctors and gave them place before the Doctors of either of our Universities, which we cannot take well from them; because 'tis well known, that by the Statutes of our College we never did or can admit any, but Members of our own Universities into the Fellowship of the College, neither is there any instance to be given of that nature, but when the College was under the same arbitrary force and power which most Corporations in England were: And as soon as they were restored to their antient freedom, they determin'd all places, as they were bound by their Statutes, preferring their own Universities before foreign. This story therefore we can call no less than a malicious Calumny.

They complain of us, that we give general Licences to practise Physick to Persons who never were of any University, if they will pay Fees, Gratuities, and Quarterage Money to the great discouragement of the Universities. What they mean by Gratuities, we do not understand, having not been used to take rewards of that nature; but do suppose that they who have falsely charged the College upon this account, are best acquainted with them; some of that Company having rais'd great Estates by Gratuities, (as they term it) we have reason to believe, For the Fees which Licentiates do pay they are both just and reasonable, not being 7 l. for a Licence within London and seven Miles, and not 5 l. for Letters Testimonial (of the Abilities of Persons Examined) in other parts of England; though 'tis true, since the College has been at great charges in purchasing ground and building a fair and noble Structure and Library for the use of their Members, which have involved them in great debts, they have for the discharge of the same desired such who are admitted into their Society, (and able,) to Subscribe 20 l. towards the same; yet notwithstanding they have been so charitable to Learned and Skilful Physicians (who could not pay their Fees,) that they have admitted them freely; And likewise pass'd a publick Order, to appropriate all Corporation Fees belonging to any of the Members of the said College for 7 years to the payment of their Debts: (which Order they have most generously observed for 6 Years last past:) And also another Order, to give their advice freely to Servants and all such who are esteemed Objects of Charity, in London and the Suburbs thereof: Which being communicated by them to the Lord Mayor of London, An. 1687. His Lordship was pleas'd to Communicate the same to his Brethren the Aldermen of London, and they to their several Wards, that the Poor thereby might receive the Benefit of this Order. And as to their complaint of the general Licenses we give to all Persons who were never of any University to practise Physick; we say, that it is true, we do give Licences to all Persons who apply themselves to us (Surgeons as well as others) who upon Examination are found fit to serve the King & State, though it be but in *Nonnullis curationibus*, and this we are oblig'd to do by the Law of the Land, the Statutes of the College, and the Solemn Oath we take when chosen Censors (or Examiners) of the same, in which Oath we swear, *That we will not consent to admit any into the College, but such, whom without any Favour or Affection, we shall judge to be sufficiently qualified both for Learning and Morals; nor will we approve of any Person or Medicine for Reward, Intreaty, or Favour.* We are therefore oblig'd to the Surgeons for their Charity in this malicious Acculation, whereby they charge us (against our Solemn Oaths) with giving general Licences for Reward; a Vice so abominable to that Learned Society! that perhaps no Society of Physicians in Europe are so highly Renowned and Celebrated for their Learning and Vertue, as the present **College of Physicians**.

They conclude their Answer with the following Story, *That whereas the Physicians do say, that they never deny'd any Surgeon a Licence to practise Physick, who gave any Testimony of his fitness; the contrary is so manifest, that they refused to License Mr. Coatsworth till he had procur'd to be discharged the Surgeons Company.* As to this Story of Mr. Coatsworth, the Truth of it is this, Mr. Coatsworth having a desire to be admitted a Member of the College and to be Licensed by them; he understood upon enquiry, that He must pass a due Examination of the College, and discharge himself from the Jurisdiction and Government of the Surgeons Company, if He desired to be admitted a Member thereof, the Reason of which Statute is express'd in the following words, *Neque enim æquum aut commodum censuimus quonquam in Societatem nostram admittere, qui fidem alteri addictam habet*; Upon this account Mr. Coatsworth apply'd himself to the Surgeons for his discharge (without ever making any application to the College, either for Examination, Admission, or Licence; so far was the College from denying a Licence to him) which discharge the Surgeons refused without paying 30 l. to their Company; and other Fees and Gratuities to Officers, &c. for his speedy discharge: After he had done this, he apply'd himself to the said College, was Examined, Admitted, and Licensed without any Difficulty or Controversy with the same; now how far this Instance answers their purpose, we leave the world to judge. They might (if they had pleas'd) have taken notice, that the Famous Moulins, Fenton, and Aubert, &c. (principal Surgeon at Court in K. Ch. I. Reign) were Examined and Licensed by the College. And that Mr. Thomas Hobbs (their present great Solicitor against the College) was Examined in English, and Licensed by the College, who at his Admission into that Society gave his Solemn Faith, and Recorded it under his hand, *That he would never act any thing by word or deed which might tend to the Prejudice or Diminution of the Rights and Priviledges of the College of Physicians, but would do all things (both by his Advice and Assistance) which might tend to its Honour, Advancement, and Perpetuity.* But how well he hath discharged his Faith thus Solemnly given, and how grateful he hath been to that Society, which hath advanced his Practice and Estate, we

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SOME
REASONS,
OF THE PRESENT

Decay of the Practise of Physick

in Learned and Approved DOCTORS,

In an Answer to a LETTER lately Received from A. B. Doctor of Physick, to
C. D. Apothecary of London, with some Remedies Proposed to amend it.

Respected, and much Honoured Sir,

YOURS of the 20th Instant came to my hands Yesterday, and I think I have much Reason to acquaint you, I was not more gladdened with the receipt of that favour from you, than startled at the Contents; when your self knowing my mean Education, and unaptness to any thing beyond the drudgery of my Profession, should yet put me on a Task, which indeed (for the good of His Majesties Subjects, much to be wished of us all) ought to be performed by the Pen of the most Sublime Oratour: But that my Paper may not swell beyond the bounds of an Epistle, I do now fall upon obeying your Commands: And whereas in yours, you seem to hint at Three sorts of Persons that bring a disadvantage to your Practise, (that is to say) *Apothecaries, Chyrurgeons, and Quacks*, or unlearned pretenders to Physick. I do hope Sir, by this, to undeceive you in some good manner, That this disadvantage happened at first, and now grows against your Practise, from your Selves, through the unreasonableness of the Fees you expect for your Visits: And the Reasons I shall present you with for my opinion, shall not be minted in my own Conceit, but drawn from a considerable Experience of and acquaintance with, a multitude of Sick persons; and confirmed by my frequent conference with most of my Brethren of London: For the *Apothecarie, Chyrurgeon, or Quack*, &c. is not called in before the Dr. of Physick, for any disrespect to the Doctor, but fear of unreasonable Charge; and this plainly appears, when the sick Person frequently will say, I am willing to make use of a Doctor (when so advised to by the *Apothecary* before he meddles) but truly I am not able to entertain a Doctor with 10 s. a Fee once or twice a day; and when I have often answered, I have heard a good Physician say, he would impose on none; the sick have replied, Oh, but then he will not do his best; for thus when Persons are ill, they are full of fears and jealousies: But could all persons by a Declaration be satisfied, That a Doctor in the same Town would visit them for 2 s. 6 d. a Visit, (which is more than as Learned men as any are in England, no disparagement to my Country, are contented with beyond Sea, and raise great Estates from it, only some small matter of pains taken more) and out of Town, in proportion to their time, and Journey: (a liberty still left to all, to be as generous as they please) I say, were it thus, no doubt, no man would ever advise with an *Apothecary, Chyrurgeon, or Quack*, in a concern of such moment as his Life is: for I have further observed, the sick Person that hath lain long, if he mend not, will make some shift, though the Money be often borrowed, or his Concerns straitened by it, to have a Physician at last; and then the Physician is angry, conceiving he hath been forestalled, and perhaps, and indeed very often, the Sick takes notice of it, and is not a little endangered by the discomposure of his fancy; and that this hath much prevailed (especially since Trading and Money are scant) doth clearly appear to me, that have heard a Learned Doctor of this City say, He hath not this Ten or Twelve years, been primarily consulted with in any distemper; and it were well to be wished, and most humbly to be intreated, That the Three Estates of this Kingdom would be pleased graciously to cast an eye on this concern; for if so great and strict enquiry by the Common-Law, be made for the death of one simple mean Subject, (though it happen by a known accident) How would it be acceptable toward Almighty God, and praise-worthy amongst men, if a proper and well-ordered way of administering Medicines to the Sick were established, wherein is yearly concerned the Lives of many Thousands? And truly Sir, there are many good and great Physicians of this Town do concur with my opinion, (I have it from their own mouths) and say, There is no remedy left so probable as this, of taking easie Fees, and more Pains. For my own part, I rest satisfied, if this be not done, *Dunce Jones of Moor-fields, Fletcher of Gutter-Lane, Gray the Quaker*, and the rest of that impudent Crew of Illiterate Quack-Salvers, that stain almost every Pissing-place, and handsome Post, with their detestable Lyes, and cheating Papers, may in time Erect a Colledg, and defend their Impudence, *Cum Privilegio*. Much more, Sir, might be said, and I hope will in good time, by my betters: I shall be content to be a Threshold to so good a structure; and for present, shall only desire to accept my humble Respects, and believe I am,

S I R,

Tour Obliged, Faithful, Humble Servant,

C. D.

London, 25. 08.

1675.

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REASONS, Humbly Offered to the Honourable House of Commons; by the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of **APOTHECARIES**, London: For the Exempting them from certain Offices and Duties. *L. S. 1772*

I. **T**HE Business of the **APOTHECARIES** being to Attend the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, residing within this Populous City, and Places adjacent; (or resorting thither on Publick Occasions,) under the several Maladies and Diseases that daily happen; they cannot Perform the same answerable to the great Trust reposed in them, without a constant Attendance on their Shops and Profession.

II. It is found by Experience, nothing is a greater Hindrance to them therein, than their being obliged to Serve the several Parish, Ward, and Leet Offices in the Places where they live; and being continually put on Watches and Juries, which take up a great Part of their Time; whereby it often happens, that by Summons or Office they are obliged to be in one Place, and at the same time have been sent for, and by the Duty of their Profession, ought to Attend the Sick at another Place: the one they could not omit, without Punishment; nor neglect the other, without Prejudice to the Patient.

III. Their Profession differs from most others; having no Vacation, no time of the Year, nor Hour of the Day or Night free; but are always bound to wait, not knowing when they shall be wanted.

IV. Their Profession seems to have as reasonable a Claim, as the other Branches of **PHYSICK**, to an Exemption from the like Publick Offices; they not only attending the Physician at his Prescription, but are expected in the Operation, and frequently to sit up with their Patients in Dangerous cases: And were it not for their charitable Visiting the Poor, many in this City would be lost.

V. The said Society, at a great Expence, have done several things that tend as well to the Honour of the **NATION**, and Faculty of **PHYSICK** in general; as for the Benefit and Instruction of their own Members in Particular:

1. By Making a Publick **ELABORATORY**, for the faithful Preparation of all Chymical Medicines: that none might be imposed on by those, who through Lucre or Ignorance, Sell for Good, such as are Dangerous and Destructive.
2. By Making a Publick **PHYSICK--GARDEN**, and Furnishing it with great Variety of Foreign and Domestick Plants; equal to if not exceeding most others in **EUROPE**.

APOTHECARIES

CASE



31

Doctor *Badger's* VINDICATION

of Himself, from the Groundless CALUMNIES and
Malicious SLANDERS, of some *London-Apothecaries*.

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Mr. *Peter Gelsthorpe*, present Master, } Of the Worshipful Com-
Mr. *Thomas Gardner*, Master Elect; } pany of *Apothecaries*,

A N D

To the other GENTLEMEN of the Court of Assistants.

S I R S,



WHEN the New-Statutes of the Colledge of Physicians *London*, were made and promulgated in the Theatre, on the 28th day of September 1687; wherein were contained several New Laws against the *Apothecaries*, together with the *Signetur-Statute*, which for some time did very much perplex, and gaul them, by stopping their impertinent tattle with Patients; upon this occasion they had several Meetings and Consults at their Common-Hall, and elsewhere how to evade and baffle that Statute. Then was I caref'd and courted by Mr. *William Bradford* the Master, Mr. *James Travers* Warden, the greater part of the Court of Assistants, and many more of the Livery; particularly Mr. *George Dare* who procured me several Copies of the old Statutes, as those that are mark'd with these Characters * * in the old Statutes Fol. 99, which were Inserted by his instigation only; (as to the New I had them from Dr. *Francis Bernard*) and was earnestly press'd by them to Print, and Publish the new and old Statutes in Latin with an English Translation *Ad verbum*: And the more to engage me in this Design they promised to take off the whole Impression, but when the Books were Printed, many that before had promised to take twenty, or thirty, refused to take any more than one or two; and so the Impression was left on my hand to make what I could of them. Sometime after the Colledge enters into a New Association, by Subscribing 50 l. per Man to stand by the President and Censors for promoting the good of the Colledge; Hereupon several Persons were arrested, as Mr. *William Phillips*, &c. Then several Halls were called, and the *Apothecaries* were in such Amazement and Confection, they knew not what to do. Then was I again desired by Mr. *John Danson* Master, Mr. *Mark Stratton*, and Mr. *Edward Baker* Wardens of the Company, to Print a Catalogue of the Doctors in the Universities, and the Catalogue of the then present Colledge, with those that had Subscribed the New Association, a Catalogue of whom I received from Dr. *Francis Bernard*, Transcribed with his own Hand from the Colledge-Books, which I have still by me, and was deliver'd to me for the Use and Service of the Company of *Apothecaries*, that they might know who were Doctors and who were not, and who were Enemies to the *Apothecaries*; and for this good Service I was promised by the Master and Wardens, that the Company would, and should pay the Charge, and I should be well-rewarded for doing them such a Singular Service at that Conjunction. I waited some Months and heard nothing from the Master or Wardens; Then Mr. *Bradford* advised me to put Mr. *Danson* the Master, in mind of what Service I had done the Company, because he would shortly be out of the Mastership, and would then forget it: I did accordingly, and the said Master proposed it to a Court of Assistants, and they ordered ten Guineas to be paid me by their Renter-Warden, Mr. *Edward Baker* which I received: And the Master came to me just before Dinner and told me the order of the Court, and said there were some ill Men amongst them, and he could not possibly get any more at that time. Some time after, the Association of 50 l. per Man requiring too great a Sum for the Members of the Colledge to raise, another Expedient was thought of, viz. to Subscribe 10 l. a Man and pay down 5 l. presently; the other 5 l. some Months after, to set up a Dispensary, to make and prepare their own Physick, for the good of their Patients and relief of the Poor. According to this Project a Dispensary was erected, and a small Pamphlet was Printed and dispersed about the Town, wherein the Colledge promised to afford their Medicines Sixteen Shillings in the Pound cheaper than the *Apothecaries*.

Then was I again requested by the Master, Mr. *William Phillips*, Mr. *Thomas Elton* Pro-Warden (who then served for *Thomas Langham* Esq; and was abused by him for his Pains and trouble) and Mr. *Thomas Angeir* Renter-Warden, to answer that Pamphlet; to whom I reply'd I would, but that I had already expended much more money for the Company's Service than they had paid me; whereupon another Court of Assistants ordered ten Pounds more to be paid me: and then several of the Court of Assistants, as Mr. *Peter Gelsthorpe* (who at the same time shewed me a Copy of the last Statutes made in English only, and given him by a Fellow of the Colledge, which he has since desired me to Print) and Mr. Deputy *Gardner* desired me to give them a full Account of all the Charges I had expended for the Company's Service; which I did in particulars, without reckoning any thing for trouble of Journeys, labour or loss of time, but only what I have expended which was 67 l. 14 s. 6 d.

Then

Then afterwards by another Court of Assistants, I was ordered ten Pounds more, as a Charitable Gift, as *Thomas Langham Esq;* Mr. Deputy *Gardner* and some others were pleased to call it, for fear of disobliging the Colledge, and upon a pretence to unite them and the Company. But the Renter-Warden Mr. *Angier* would not pay the last ten Pounds, without a Receipt in full of all Debts, Dues, and Demands from the Company of *Apothecaries*, and drawn up by some Scrivener. I read the Receipt, and ask'd him if he had any such Order from the Court of Assistants; he answered me No, but he was advised (I believe by *Thomas Langham Esq;* Mr. Deputy *Gardner* and Mr. *Henry Sykes*) and resolved not to pay the Money unless I would Sign that Receipt: Wherefore, because he told me he had no such Orders from the Court of Assistants, I believing them to be Men of Honour and Honesty, did Sign that Receipt, and received the other ten Pound, and I was afterwards inform'd by Mr. *Thomas Dalton* a late Master of the Company, that the Court of Assistants was very angry with Mr. *Angier* for demanding or taking such a Receipt, and did reprehend him very severely for it, but for what reason I know not, unless because the Receipt acknowledg'd the Truth which they endeavour to stifle, and so would cheat me of what I have expended for their Service.

The *Dispensaries* gaining Reputation, another Paper was writ against the *Apothecaries*, and by the sly and secret Intreague of some of them, I was again requested by the mouth of Dr. *Greenfield* to answer that Paper, he telling me for Encouragement that Mr. Deputy *Gardner* had wrote something in Answer to it, and that he had seen and read it, and would procure Mr. Deputy's Paper to be something of a Help and Instruction to me in Writing. I communicated this to Mr. *Thomas Elton* the then Master, and he appointed to meet me and Dr. *Greenfield*, at *Leonard's* Coffee House in *Finch-Lane*, and we met accordingly, and sent to Mr. Deputy *Gardner*, but he was not at home, we stayed there some time but he came not, and then Mr. *Elton* left us: after this Dr. *Greenfield* and my self went to his House in *Leaden-hall Street*, but he not being returned home, we left word that we waited on him to see a Paper he had written, and Dr. *Greenfield* spoke with his Servant to desire his Master to inclose it in a Letter to him at his House.

By all this, it is manifest that I did not on my own Humour and Head, (as has been falsly suggested by some of the *Leaden-hall* Apothecaries and Mr. *Langham*, &c. in some of the late Courts of Assistants) undertake and write what I have done, but by the Advice and Direction, or at least with the Approbation and by the encouragement of the most considerable Persons of the Company, as Mr. *William Bradford*, *James St Amand Esq;* *James Chase Esq;* Mr. *Michael Peirce*, Mr. *John Dawson*, Mr. *Thomas Hotchkiss*, Mr. *William Rouse*, and many more.

Although *Thomas Langham Esq;* with the *Leaden-hall* Apothecaries, could procure Mr. *John Danson*, Mr. *Edward Baker*, and the whole Court of Assistants to disown and deny what they had thrice before acknowledg'd, and could so wisely and positively determine, and enter into their Books, Because the Printing and Publishing the Statutes, Registers, and Catalogues of the Universities, and Colledge, were not ordered, in, and by a Court of Assistants; therefore the Court was not concerned to see the Debt paid. But I can inform him and the Court of Assistants that acquiesc'd in that Sentence, that a Debt contracted by the Master for the Company, has been paid by them although contracted contrary to an Order of a Court of Assistants; and I would ask what Service Dr. *Greenfield* had done for the Company of *Apothecaries*, that they should present him out of the Common Stock, with the Summ of Fifteen Pounds by the hand of their Clark, to oppose the Colledge, and maintain the Suit then depending at *Westminster-Hall*. I pray Was this ordered, in, or by a Court of Assistants, or was it not by *Thomas Langham Esq;* Mr. *Henry Sykes*, Mr. *Thomas Fyge*, and Mr. Deputy *Gardner*, first proposed, and agreed on at a Dinner at Mr. *Russell's* in *Ironmonger Lane*, and never brought before a Court of Assistants? And I desire to be satisfied if *Thomas Langham Esq;* with his Court of Assistants, could legally turn out any Citizen by advice of their Clark only, and order him to withdraw from a Common-Hall, at which he had as much right to be present, as any other Free-Member of the Company that was thereunto Summoned.

TO MR. PETER GELSTHORP, Master of the Worshipful
Company of *Apothecaries*.

S I R,

I HERE present you with a New-years Gift, viz. 100 of the last New-Laws of the Colledge made in English only, Printed from the Copy I received from your Hands, and at your desire, to serve the Publick, and I believe they may be Serviceable; if you in the Station you are now in, please to Communicate them to your Court of Assistants, or to such Members of Parliament whom you may Judge proper in this Juncture of Affairs; though the Charge of what I have Published for the Company hitherto, has layn on my Hands, I hope these may not.

S I R,

I am

Decemb. 1701.

Your Humble Servant

JOHN BADGER.

HELL in an Uproar,

k Occasioned by A *777. R. 16.*
33.

SCUFFLE

That happened between the

LAWYERS

And the

PHYSICIANS,

FOR

SUPERIORITY.

A SATYR.

LONDON,

Printed for S. Cook, and are to be Sold by most Bookfellers in London and
Westminster. M. DCC.

HELL in an Uproar,

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Hell in an Uproar

S C U F F L E

That happened between the

Physicians and the Lawyers, &c.

IT was when Day had spun her Silver Thread,
And was withdrawn to rest her shining Head
In those dark Caverns where refulgent Light

Is conquer'd by the blackness of the Night;
And ev'ry Mortal which is weary goes
To rest him in the Arms of soft Repose,
That I laid on a downy Bed, till Thought
By *Morpheus*, was to unthinking brought:
I mean the ever wakeful part, my Soul
From the confinement of the body Stole,
To View those places which could not be Ey'd,
Whilst I was in a carnal Prison ty'd.

Now, like those men whom flames of false fire,
Delude to ramble through Brakes, Ponds, and Mire,
Thick Woods and Copses, over Hill and Dale,
But leave them when the Day pulls off her Vail
Of darkness, to Guild all the Earth with Light,
Some Miles from home in a perplexed Fright;
I follow'd Fancy wheresoever it went,
To give my Curiosity content;
Over high Mountains, Rivers, Capes, and Bays,
Through Deserts, Wildernesses over Seas,

But,

But having view'd all the Surface side
 Of this vast Globe I was resolv'd to Ride
 Into the Bowels of the Earth to spy
 What Secrets in her Pregnant Womb did lie,
 There Search'd I Crannies, Mines, each hollow Rock,
 Nature's great Cabinet I did unlock,
 To ramble in the Intrails of the Sea,
 And all the Bounds of Neptune's Sov'raignty.
 There Syrens on soft Beds of Sand were laid,
 And Tritons under Coral-Arbours play'd.

Most monstrous Fish went rolling through the Waves;
 And Ships lay rotting in those deepless Graves.
 Then rov'd I to a Land which joyns to Hell.

Where as I was inform'd Death did dwell;
 It's barren, cold, depopulated dark,
 No light I saw but what flew from the Spark
 Of Torches, or the Flames of funeral Piles,
 Still us'd by *Indians* in the Eastern Isles,
 Or from some Lamp which commonly doth Burn
 For many Ages in a hidden Urn
 No Mortal Creature dwelt within his bounds,
 But nasty Worms which made polluted Wounds,
 In stinking Flesh and putrified Blood,
 Which there lay Tainting ever since the Flood.
 And in the midst of this most dismal Land
 The Court of Nature's Slaughter Man doth stand,
 Whose Palace is hung inside and without,
 With Agues, Dropsies, Cholicks, Palsies, Gout,
 In fine with Cancers, Ruptures, Ulcer's, Pox,
 And all the Plagues of Curst Pandora's Box,
 There on a Throne rais'd on a high ascent
 Of some great King's Sepulchral Monument,
 Death,

Death, Hell's Purveyor, late in Royal State,
 Grinning at Man's most Miserable Fate,
 Crowned with Wrath, he for his Scepter bore
 An Iron Dart, that Reakt with humane Gore.
 His Robes were made of Linnen Cloth, in which
 The *Romans* Burnt the Bodies of the Rich,
 To send their Souls to Heaven sooner, were
 Dy'd crimson, Lined through with wasting Care,
 Dispairing sorrows Anguish, furr'd with Fears ;
 His Crown was Studded with relenting Tears,
 Which Wives for Husbands Shed; Men for their Wives,
 Children for Parents, Maids for Sweethearts lives.
 All those who waited on this King of Dread
 Were *Fairies*, and the *Manes* of the dead,
 And direful *Hobgoblins*, which delight
 To ramble in the Dismal shades of Night.
 In Meadows, Charnel-Houses, and Church-Yards,
 To frighten Pavidmen, these are the Guards
 Which go before the Harbingers of Hell,
 Who on a *Pale-Horse* rides abroad to Kill.

Being Surprized at the Wretched Sight,
 I view'd, on all sides of this Land of Night,
 Between Resolves and Doubts, I could not tell,
 Whether, I'd best come back or go for Hell.
 At length Heart Prompting me to see the Place,
 Swiftnefs was added to my former Pace ;
 I reached presently the *Stygian* Strand,
 Where sacred *Hermes* with his opiate Wand,
 Was stepping into *Charon's* Boat, with Souls
 Whose *Mittimus* was to those blazing Goals
 Of *Pluto* ; spying me, his List he read,
 To see if I belonged to the Dead.

B

But

But finding I was only crept away,
 For Pleasure from Receptacles of Clay.
 His Courtify bade me step in the Boat,
 And promis'd that he'd see me safely out
 Again on *Earth*; by vertue of his Charms,
 He'd shew me Hell, and keep me from her Charms.
 Thanking the God for his great Favour, I
 Step'd in amongst the rest, and Instantly
 The Oars with thick-fetch'd Strokes conveyed us
 Ashore, where the three-headed *Cerberus*
 Barked with such a Shril resounding Yell,
 That it Alarumed the Watch of Hell;
 Who came to see what Souls were coming in,
 The place were Sinners ever stay for Sin,
 Now being enter'd the Infernal Gates,
 I saw to my Amaze, the Ghastful Fates;
 On Convex mounts of Ice, deep Sulphurous Lakes,
 Where Furies with their Hairs of Hissing Snakes,
 Tortur'd condemned Ghosts with Rods of Fire;
 Plung'd 'em in Surges of Eternal Ire:
 Others in concave Rocks were Chain'd, which Waves
 Of boyling Brimstone dash'd against; some Slaves
 Of Terrors Skriekt to see the Gulf, which lies
 Between their Torments and eternal Joys;
 There Conscience flew about in dreadful Shapes
 To Frighten all the Damn'd, for none escapes
 The wrath of God. - - - I roved then through Dens
 Of Horrour, nitrous Gullies, gloomy Fenns;
 There's not a Rock but what was fill'd with fears,
 Sighs, Screeches, Vengeance, Frights, and briny Tears
 Which Scorched Tongues wou'd Lap, but can't; they ly
 On killing Miseries, yet never die;
 I to Amazement saw some Damned broyl

On Flakes of divine Vengeance ; others boyl
 In Surges of destructive Pitch and Lead.
 The more they Roar'd, the more their Torments bred;
 Some tumbling through the deep *Abyss*, but found
 No bottom, then to fresher Pains rebound;
 Devils for Madness of the overthrow,
 Which makes 'em walk on Pavements, which do Glow
 Much hotter than consuming *Ætna*, where
 Great Pumice-Stones do Scorch the limpid Air;
 And from her burning Bowels, Flames are tost
 Till Fields are in the midst of fire Lost.
 On some their Fury Wreak, which dire fights
 Did fill my Innocence with bitter Frights.
 Soaring through gleaming Airs where *Demons* rule,
 My progress was prevented at a Pool,
 The vast Extent of which did seem to lie
 Beyond the Verge of deep Eternity;
 To tell the height the Sulph'rous Waves did rise
 It is impossible, the lofty Skies
 Shew not so high from Earth, as they did Flounce
 On Billows, which so Terrible did bounce
 As if the Magazines of Thunder were
 At once discharg'd to rend the liquid Air.
 No Souls was Tortur'd there, and asking why,
 I was inform'd, the Damned when they Lye,
 Felt not the pains they must feel; that's the place
 Where Souls shall suffer Pains in full; none Trace,
 Not *Pluto* King of Hell himself, that way
 Of burning Horrors, till the judgment Day,
 Upon the Banks of that Eye frightening Shore,
 (Where Wrath and Plagues will be encreased more
 On Tortur'd Ghosts, which never will consume)
 Reside the Regents of eternal Gloom.

Perplex

Perplex as well as those which *Humane* were,
 In Tortures, Griefs, and Pains which endless are.
 But yet insulting over damned Souls,
 Which flumble (more the pity) there in Shoals.

Returning on the wings of winged Speed,
 From those Apartments which makes conscience Bleed
 To lightfom Earth there happened to be
 An Uproar in these plains of Misery,
 So very terrible and great, that all
 The fallen Angels fear'd a second Fall.
 I espied by the signs that flew about,
Physicians and the *Lawyers* had fell out,
 For in the Scuffle 'tween the doating Sots
 There flew glafs Bottles, Urinals, and Pots,
 Black Velvet Coats, and Beasts-Skins stuf with Hay,
 Happy the Soul that's farthest from the Fray,
 Here Tipt-Staves knockt down some, there Maces beat
 Teeth down their Throats, in this great feud and heat,
 The Purfes fly as thick as Hail, Caps, Gowns,
 Coifs, Writs of Errour, there a Lawyer frowns
 And throws about Indentures, Leases, old
 Worm-eaten Statute-Books, but *Pluto* told
 Of the Rencounter, sends his Guards to quell
 Those common Barretters of Peace, and Hell,
 And issu'd out *Ne exeat Regno* Writs
 That strangers should not leave those Sulphurous Pits,
 Till the ringleaders of this hellish Rout
 Were to a publick Court of Justice brought,
 And try'd for the offence : so, fore'd to stay,
 I heard the Tryal ere I came away.

The Court now fet, and *Pluto* likewise there,

The

The *Doctors* and the *Lawyers* did appear :
 But *Pluto*, in whose Eyes appeared Ire,
 And sparkled nothing but Revenge and Fire,
 Enraged from his Flaming seat arose
 And through his Brazen Lungs his Fury blows,
 In such like words as these, ye *Reprobates*,
 How durst you make these Jars within my Gates;
 Do ye terrestrial *Villians* strive to shake
 My Kingdoms with *Rebellion* ? think to make
 A Conquest over me, who dare engage
 A second War with Heaven ? in my rage
 If I yon Christial Arch could penetrate
 Once more should with my Forces tempt my Fate,
 With Angels Blood that Milky causey Stain,
 And strive to Atomize the World again.
 How now can you weak Beings with me cope,
 On things impossible you've fixed hope,
 But for the bold Attempt in glowing Chains
 Ye shall be ty'd to Rocks of endless pains.
 This said, the three Internal Judges spoke
 To the exasperated King of Smoke,
 Telling him that no Treason in the least
 Against him was design'd, but at a Feast
 Some *Doctors*, and some *Lawyers* fell to blows,
 And made a noise concerning which of those
 Professions ought by Cheating, most to take
 The upper-hand, Sir, in this Sulph'rous Lake,
 As we're Inform'd. Is't so, quoth *Pluto*, I
 Am satisfy'd, do you the matter try
 Between them. Then stern *Minos*, who was feed,
 Bade first the *Lawyers* in their Case proceed,
 Commanding that they open one by one
 The Knavish Tricks, when Mortal, they had done.

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C

Then

Then at the Bar, T----- first did tell,
 (Who had an ancient standard been in Hell)
 That in his time, the Laws, to any Sense,
 He Wrested, did allow Kings could dispence
 With any Subject's Rights as they thought fit;
 To Articles of Treason did I set
 My Hand, and other Matters out of measure,
 To Murder Nobles at my Master's pleasure;
 For all Injustice I was so devout,
 That one at *Tyburn* for it cut my Throat.

The next spoke P---, who op'nly told the Court,
 Of Perjury and Lies I make a Sport:
 Nay, for my part, against all Law and Reason,
 I have upheld and vindicated Treason;
 For Crimes which did my haughty Humour puff,
 I lost my Ears, and wore a wooden Ruff.

Next B-----, with a *Stentor's* Voice, prepar'd
 To speak, and thus his Sentiments declar'd,
 The *Law*, by all the World, is known to be
 Corrupted by the *Lawyer's* Knavery;
 So passing o'er their Quibbles, Cheats, and Quirks,
 I shall proceed to tell a Work of Works,
 Which I have done, a Work that equals all
 The Crimes almost which made the Angels Fall;
 I judg'd my lawful King, and doomed Fate,
 To stop his Breath before his *Palace-gate*,
 What nobler Sacrifice than that could be,
 A precedent for future Villany?
 And for this Deed I think we *Serjeants* may,
 From Urine-shakers, bear the Bell away.

Then thus spake S-----, Grave Sirs, I must confess,
 I trac'd, like other Judges, Wickedness;

Bribe,

Bribes I ad or'd, to rich Men lent my Ear ;
 Th' Oppressed, Poor Man's Cause would never hear ;
 For any Criminal whose Purse was large,
Juries I gave a favourable Charge
 For that which *Lawyers* with ill Conscience rake,
 A very tender, good Report I'd make
 Before Death-warrants by the King were Sign'd,
 For such whose Villany was not behind-
 Hand with the greatest Criminals, and most
 Deserv'd to Die, but Crimes in Gold are lost.
 A matter that depends between the King,
 Himself, and Subject for an Offering
 Of *Achan's* Pelf ; against all Right should run
 In favour of the Subject, this I've done.
 Witness ye *Lawyers* a great *Doctor's* Case
 Whose Guinnies fav'd his Life, he's in this place :
 Sirs, there he stands, he can't deny't ; but I
 Was forc'd to scamper for my Knavery.
 I think no Men on Earth live more Prophan
 Than Students in the *Law*, in Vice they Reign ;
 They Drink and Whore all Night, i'th Morning rise
 To Couzen, Swear, and tell a Thousand Lies :
 As long as Clients can feed us with Gold,
 Their Cause till Dooms-day we can make it hold ;
 But for the Poor Man's Cause, we let that fall,
 In Law the weakest goeth to the Wall :
 Of Folks they take more Fees than is their due,
 Take Fees of *Plaintiff* and *Defendant* too.
 To see how fast the *Lawyers* damn their Souls
 At the *Exchequer*, *Common Pleas*, and *Rolls*,
 The *King's-bench-bar*, *Guild-hall*, I Vow and Swear
 Ye'd think this place was represented there,
 Having got Clients, Land and Money too,
In forma pauperis they're forc'd to sue ;

And

And then poor Rats we mind their Cause no more
 Than damning Bully does his nasty Whore,
 Who can't with Money oft'ner him supply,
 To lose at the Groom Porter's presently.
 Go in a Term-time to Westminster-Hall,
 Ye'd see the place with Lies condensed, all
 Those ancient Courts methinks of Brimstone smell,
 That, not *Vesuvius*, is the mouth of Hell.
 If ye should hear what all the *Chancellors*,
Attorneys, *Judges*, *Clerks*, *Sollisitors*,
 And *Barristers*, which are in Hell could say,
 In reference to Cheating most, ye may
 Sit long enough, the list of all their Names
 Doth reach from Heaven to these blueish Flames.

Next J——s spoke in Wrath, I could espy
 Rage in his Cheeks, and Fury in his Eye,
 He vented thus his Gall ; *Gut-cleansers* think
 That we shall under them in Cheating sink ?
 If stinking *Physick* is preferr'd before
 The *Law*, I never shall love Cheating more :
 I'm sure on Earth I've done enough to make
 The *Devil* love a *Lawyer* for my sake.
 When but a *Barrister* I got such Fame
 That *Brawling* was prefixed to my Name,
 As that great *Epethite Superbus* was
 Always to *Tarquin's*. O what mischiefs has
 Been hatched in me whilst I wore the Coif,
 And after I was furr'd, I mad such strife
 Between the King and Citizens, till they
 Had through my means their *Charter* took away,
 The Laws are good, but be too much abus'd,
 Because by *Knaves* they are so much misus'd :

Some

Some Jack-a-Both-sides play, and always might,
 By Bribes and Favour overcometh Right.
 When Death snatcht *Charles* from us, but left us *James*
 To Reign, all Glory be to both their Names!
 I plagued *Oats* with Whips and Pillory,
 For keeping *Albion* from *Anarchy* ;
 I made him curse the time he'd ever been
 At *Salamanca* or a *Papist* seen.
 My bloody Temper could not be at rest,
 Till I had near three hundred in the West
 Of *England* caused to be Gibbeted
 For standing by a Peer who lost his Head.
 And when I came to have the *Mace* and *Purse*,
 Instead of growing better I grew worse.
 But when a *Belgick* Prince to *England* came,
 (Who much prohibits Fuel from this Flame,
 By his suppressing Vice) I was confin'd
 A Pris'ner, where it buzzed in my mind,
 That if an *Ax* and *Block* was not my Fate,
 For *Tyburn* I must look to be a Bait ;
 So fearing what I'd done for *Hell* was vain,
 I took a Dose to damn my self again ;
 Thus doubly Damn'd, I hope they don't expect
 The *Devil* will advancing such neglect ;
Pulse-feelers, here's a thrusting lorry Crew
 Of *Packney-writers*, who can baffle you,
 If worser than ye are ; they owe as much,
 For Lodging, Ale, and Diet, as the *Dutch*
 Are since the last Engagement in Arrears
 To *Englishmen* for Fishing in their Seas ;
 The Sheets they've Stole from Lodgings are enough
 To make for every damned Wretch a Ruff
 If Ruffs were here in fashion. Don't ye know,
 Impartial Judges, that we long ago

D

Were

Were counted bad, for *Christ*, in Scripture said,
 Wo, twice or thrice, to *Lawyers*, for they lade
 Poor Men with Burthens grievous to be born,
 But we would let the heavy Loads alone.

Next *W---t*, about to praise the *Lawyer's Trade*,
Æacus interrupted him, and said,
 Enough has been declared of your side ;
 Now let the *Doctors* speak, then we'll decide
 The difference between you presently :
 So *Wakeman* rose, made this Apology ;
 I being by the *Doctors* chus'd to speak
 In their behalves all, Justice I do seek :
 The *Lawyers* swagger, and presume to take
 The upper-hand of us, that always make
 An Int'rest to be great with *Mammon* ; few
 Ador'd him more than we, we hugg'd him top.
 The captious *Lawyers* this and that do lay ;
 I'm sure we get our Gold as bad as they.
 Trades-men we pillage till they've nothing left ;
 The Poor, who of all Comfort are bereft,
 We come not nigh ; but for the Gentry, who
 Have Golden Hooks to bait, we Gallop to
 Their Houses fast enough, both Night and Day
 We make a Coach and Horses dance the Hay :
 Through thick and thin we go, through cold and heat,
 To smell their Urine, feel how Pulses beat.
 Those we can Cure, if Money comes apace,
 We keep 'em backwards : Things that are more base
 We act ; young Heirs that want their Father's Wills,
 Fee us to rid 'em with a Dose of Pills,
 Which we perform. Observe, when Princes Die
 In hugger mugger, there's some Villany

Of

Of their sworn *Doctors* in their Death ; ye know
 That I, when Mortal, for the overthrow
 Of Three fine Kingdoms, hired was to chace
 A Monarch's Ghost by Poyson to a place
 Where Myriads should have follow'd him, to tell
 What Miseries they'd suffer'd since he fell :
 But this I own, had it not been for *Sons*,
 I had been Limb-meal'd by the *Sheriffs* Dogs.
Doctors, as well as *Lawyers*, dare Rebel
 Against their King ; but to be short, pray tell
 Which Crime most Honour to Profession brings,
 Ruining Subjects, or the Poysoning Kings ?

This said, old *Radamant*, who lookt as Grave
 As Stoicks, who at no Misfortune Rave,
 Declared his Opinion thus, I must
 Own that *Physicians* are not much in trust
 With *Hell* for any sort of Sin, alas !
 They have enough to purchase half this Mass
 Of blazing Lands, if they were to be sold,
Doctors will always hazard Souls for Gold.
 But now to give the *Lawyers* their full weight,
 Of Praise, for Knavery they win the Plate
 From our Favour, we cannot disband
 A *Lawyer* ; lucre, see doth make 'em stand
 With open Mouths, to catch the yellow Ore
 Which these hot Flames from Golden Mines do pour ;
 When time shall come that Earth forgets her Weight,
 The Sea its Currents, and the Spheres their Height,
 And tumble into this Infernal Pit,
 Large Guineas they will swallow at a Bit :
 You Sin enough, but t'others ten times more ;
 To *Hell* they're very little in the Score ;

The

The *Templars*, *Lincolns-Inn*, and *Grays-Inn* Sparks
 Are very fit to make the *Devil* Clerks;
 Wherefore they must take place of you, and be
 The next to *Jesuits* for Villany.

This said; the nitrous Judges broke up Court,
 And *Lawyers* gave for Joy so great a Shout,
 That the *Abyss* that's bottomless did shake; need had I
 And Ghosts in Fire chain'd call'd from a Lake,
 Adjoyning, where the Court was kept, to know
 The meaning of that sudden Voice below.
 Now Orders were that wandering Ghosts which came
 To view the Mansions of Eternal Flame,
 Must all depart the Kingdom presently;
 Which made me glad; and so with *Mercury*
 I came through *Tophet*, and the Land of *Death*,
 On Earth, and gave the *Flesh* its living breath;
 And glad I was that I was got so well
 From *Lawyers*, *Doctors*, and the bounds of *Hell*.

F I N I S

Which else had I learn'd from Golden Mines do pour;
 When time shall come that Earth forgets her Weight,
 The Sea its Currents, and the Spheres their Light,
 And tumble into this Infernal Pit.

Large *Guineas* they will swallow at a Bit;
 You sin enough, but others sin times more;
 To All they're very little in the Score;

THE
C A S E
OF THE
SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

y. k. 16
36



TO prevent the Mischiefs arising from Ignorance, or Temerity in the *Administration* of Medicines, King Henry the VIIIth, by his Charter established the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, *excluding* all Persons, who should not be licensed by them, from the Practice of Physick within *London*, and seven Miles thereof: Which Charter was soon afterwards confirmed by *Parliament*, and the said *Exclusion* from Practice extended all over *England*.

And to prevent the like Mischiefs, in the *Preparation* of Medicines, the said College were by subsequent Acts directed to elect, yearly, *Four* of their Fellows, who, after taking an Oath of Office, were impowered (with the Assistance of the Wardens of the Company of Grocers and Apothecaries) to visit all Apothecaries Houses within *London* only, and to destroy such Drugs and Medicines as they should find defective; which Power of *Visitation* was afterwards, by a Charter of King James the Ist, extended to the Distance of *seven* Miles round *London*.

BUT the Exercise of this last Power being limited to four Persons, the same appeared to Sir Theodore De Mayerne, and Henry Atkins, Physicians to King James the Ist (and who, being the then *most illustrious* Members of the College, may be supposed to declare the Sense of the whole Body) so very insufficient for suppressing the variety of Abuses intended to be remedied, that at *their* Desire, and for the *more effectually* preventing those Abuses, the said King very soon after, by another Charter, formed the Apothecaries of *London* into a distinct Society, with the like Powers of Visitation, and expressly *prohibited* all Persons from exercising the Business of an Apothecary within seven Miles of *London*, unless first examined, approved, and licensed by the said Society.

TRUE it is that the *Validity* of the said Charter being doubtful, and the *Extent* of the Powers thereby granted uncertain, and there being no Provision for rectifying any *Abuse* of those Powers, the said Society have ever been very cautious in the Exercise thereof, and of late Years especially, have kept up the *Form* only of a *Visitation*: Whence it has happened, that several ignorant, and illiterate Persons have been encouraged to enter upon the Business of an Apothecary, whilst others, of perhaps a more regular *Education*, and better *Knowledge*, have in order to engross the Trade, by under-selling the fair Apothecary, ventured to compound their Medicines of damaged, stale, and counterfeit Ingredients; so that upon the whole, great Quantities of pernicious Medicines have been sold in the Neighbourhood of *London*, and transmitted into all Parts of the Kingdom.

THESE Practices being notorious, the College in 1722, procured the Act of Parliament (now proposed to be revived) to establish their Power of Visitation agreeable to their Charter. But a Clause having, upon their Attempt to obtain a Bill for reviving the said Act in 1729, been added by a Committee of the House of Commons [for granting an Appeal from the Judgment of the Censors to six Physicians and six Apothecaries to be determined upon Oath, and in Case of Equality of Voices, by the Opinion of the President or Vice-President of the College] the said Bill was drop'd, and the College have not since thought proper to apply for any Bill of that kind, notwithstanding the Continuance and daily Increase of the bad Practices above-mentioned.

AT length several Apothecaries, [whose Profession affords them but too frequent Opportunities of observing the Extent and mischievous Effects of those bad Practices,] thought it their Duty, as well in Regard to the *Publick*, as themselves, to represent the same to the LEGISLATURE.

IN Consequence of this Application, the House of Commons have been pleased to order in a Bill, to revive, *explain, and amend* the said Act passed in 1722. From which Order the said Petitioners conceive that honourable House was satisfied of the *Insufficiency* of a mere *Revival* of the said Act, and therefore they submit the following *Amendments* or *Alterations*, as what they humbly apprehend will render the said Act *most effectual* on the one Hand, and prevent any *Abuse* of the Powers thereby granted on the other, *Viz.*

- I. THAT the Court of Assistants of the *Apothecaries* shall yearly elect ten sufficiently skillful Persons to be called *Examiners of Apothecaries*, and forty-eight (or any other competent Number) to be called *Examiners of Medicines*, who shall all be *sworn* to the due Execution of their respective Offices.
- II. THAT for the Future no Person (except the present Members of the Society, who have been already examined) shall, within seven Miles of *London*, exercise the Art of an *Apothecary*, unless first examined, and approved by three, or more of the said *Examiners of Apothecaries*, and licensed to exercise the same by Letters Testimonial, under the Seal of the said *Society*.
- III. THAT any Person rejected by the said *Examiners* may have an Appeal to the President, and Censors of the *College*, and if approved by them, shall be licenced by the said *Society*.
- IV. THAT there shall be paid to the said *Society* for every Examination and Licence and no more; and that every such licensed Person shall, during his Continuance in the Business, pay (as the Freemen of the said *Society* do) the yearly Sum of six Shillings, to be *appropriated* to the supporting the *Botanical Garden* at *Chelsea*, to which he, and his Apprentices shall have Liberty to resort, for their Instruction in *Botany*.
- V. THAT (in lieu of the said Censors) the said *Examiners of Medicines*, or any four of them, shall have Power, whensoever they shall think fit (and be obliged, as often as the Court of Assistants shall think proper) to go upon the Visitation, and thereupon to enter any House &c. of any Person within the Limits aforesaid, who shall prepare, or keep for Sale, any *compound Medicines*, and to examine the same, and *destroy* such as they shall adjudge bad.
- VI. THAT any Person shall have Liberty to appeal from the Judgment of the said *Examiners*, to the said *President*, or *Vice-President*, and *Censors*, whose Determination shall be *final*, the Medicine complained of to be, in the mean Time, conveyed to the *College*.
- VII. THAT in all Cases of Appeal the said *Examiners*, as well as the Parties *appellant*, may produce Witnesses to be examined upon *Oath*, either as to their Knowledge, or Opinion of the Preparation in question.
- VIII. THAT every Person convicted by the said *Examiners* (unless their Judgment is reversed within) of selling or keeping for Sale, any *adulterated* or *pernicious* Medicine shall forfeit the Sum of
- IX. THAT Persons obstructing the said *Examiners* in the Execution of their Office shall forfeit the Sum of
- X. THAT all Penalties shall go, one half to any Person who will sue for the same, and the other half to the *Poor* of the Parish where the Offender shall reside.

THESE *Amendments*, the Petitioners humbly conceive, will appear to be proper, and necessary, for the following Reasons, *viz.*

THAT the four *Censors* (who must be presumed to be, as the Law requires, the *best learned, wisest, and most discreet* of their Profession, and consequently most employed,) cannot spare sufficient *Leisure* to attend the Visitation, so diligently, and *frequently* as they ought, without great Loss to themselves, and to the *Publick*, who may want their Assistance in another Way.

THAT their *Number*, even if they were to give their *utmost* Attention, and dedicate their *whole* Time to this Duty, would not be sufficient to visit *all* *Apothecaries* Shops within *London*, and seven Miles thereof, which upon a fair Computation, will appear to be upwards of a Thousand.

THAT the original Jurisdiction, and the Determination on the Appeal ought not to be in the *same* Body, the Members of which may be supposed tender of each other's Reputation, and the general Character of their *Community*.

THAT neither the *Censors* in the *first* Instance, nor the *President*, and *Fellows* upon the *Appeal*, are by the said Act put under the Restriction of any particular *Oath*.

THAT by the said Act no Provision is made for preventing Persons from entering upon the Business of *Pharmacy* who have not been properly instructed therein, and who

who consequently require a much stricter and more frequent Visitation than any *reasonable* Number of Visitors can possibly attend.

THAT the *only* Punishment provided by the said Act for keeping any adulterated, or pernicious Medicine for Sale, is the *destroying* it, which in most Instances (as Medicines are principally adulterated for the sake of saving the *expensive* Ingredients) is a very *trifling* Punishment, by no Means adequate to the *Offence*.

THESE *Alterations* in the Act (it is humbly conceived) will answer all the salutary Intentions of the honourable *House of Commons*, and yet preserve to the Society of *Apothecaries*, the Privileges granted to them by their *Charter*; *Privileges*! so far from being unreasonable in their own Nature, that *Parliament* has thought proper to grant, or confirm the like to the *College of Physicians*, and Company of *Surgeons*; and that, without any of those *Guards* against the *Abuse* of Power, which the Petitioners propose, and desire may be provided in *their* Case; nor can the said *College*, and *Company* but approve, in the Society of *Apothecaries*, a Constitution which, in *their own* respective Bodies, they have, by long Experience, found to be highly beneficial to the *Publick*.

WITH respect to the *College*, it is true the Power of *Visitation*, which has hitherto been exercised by their *Censors*, and the Wardens of the Society of *Apothecaries* in *Conjunction*, is by these *Alterations* proposed to be wholly vested in sworn Examiners of the said *Society*. But then in lieu thereof, the said *College* are intended to be vested with a *superior* Jurisdiction, and Controul, which the Petitioners humbly conceive is more suitable, not only to the Convenience, but Dignity of that learned *Body*; and from the above-mentioned Testimony of *Sir Theodore de Mayerne* and *Dr. Atkins*, as well as from the Nature of the Thing itself, it appears that the *Apothecaries* are very properly qualified for the *Visitation* hereby proposed to be entrusted with them.

As to the Persons who will be immediately affected by the *Examination* intended by these Amendments,—It is submitted whether it can be thought an *Hardship* to oblige those who will engage in a Profession, of so much Consequence to the *Publick*, to give a Test of their Ability and Fitness for it; and as they will become intitled to several of the *Privileges*, without being subject to the many burthensome and expensive *Offices* of the said *Society*, it is but reasonable that they should contribute *something* towards defraying the *additional* Expences which these new Duties will occasion.

THE Application of the yearly Sum of six Shillings (it is likewise hoped) will be thought so very useful to the *Publick*, that no Objection can be made to so *trifling* a Demand.

THE said *Society* do (at an Expence too great for their present Circumstances) endeavour to maintain a Botanical Garden, which the Munificence of that great Patron of natural and useful Knowledge, *Sir Hans Sloane*, has enabled them to establish: A Matter in several *foreign* Cities, thought worthy of the *Publick* Care. At this Garden, (at present furnished with as great a Number of *Plants* as perhaps any in *Europe*) a Demonstrator is appointed by the *Society*, to instruct their Members, and Pupils in this necessary Branch of *Pharmacy*, and to superintend, at proper Times, *Herborizations* in the Neighbourhood of *London*; of all which Advantages the said *Licentiates* and their Apprentices will be entitled to partake.

UPON the whole, the *Petitioners* humbly hope the *Publick* will, by these Proposals, be satisfied that they have no *unreasonable* Views of enriching the *Society*, of which they are Members, or of procuring any particular Advantage to *themselves*; their sole *Intention*, in offering to take this *Burthen* upon them, being that they may contribute as much as in them lies to the preventing *Frauds* in their Profession. And as a Proof that they have no *oppressive* Views, they decline no *Appeal* to any Jurisdiction the *Legislature* shall think proper, not desiring to be trusted with a Power over *others*, which they would be sorry to see granted to any, over *themselves*: neither do they wish for more than a temporary *Probation* of their Scheme, that so, if it shall be found *hurtful* or ineffectual, it may not be intailed upon *Posterity*.

THE
CASE
OF THE
APOTHECARIES

[illegible]

have practised Physick Four Years before they are admitted into that Order ; out of these, as the Seminary, the Fellowships are filled up, as they become vacant, in a perpetual Succession.

3. HONORARY FELLOWS

Are such Doctors in Physick, as by reason of their being Foreigners, or having taken their Degrees in some University beyond the Seas, are not incorporated into either of Ours ; or, for some other reason (having not been Candidates) are not of the Number of those who have Votes in the Affairs of the College.

4. LICENTIATES

Are such other Persons Skilled in Physick, who by reason of their being Foreigners, or their not being admitted Doctors in one of Our Universities, or for their not being Eminently Learned, or by reason of their too great Youth, or such like Causes, are not capable to be Elected into the Number of the Candidates ;

all Persons; who shall present themselves, or their Medicines, to their Scrutiny and Examination.

From hence it manifestly follows, That the College of Physicians is very far from being a Monopoly, since it cannot reject any of the King's Subjects who are duly qualified for the Exercise of all, or any Part of Physick, and therefore, all Pretenders to Secret Medicines, or to the Practice of Physick, without Licence first had from the College, are justly prosecuted and punished as Publick Cheats and Impostors (conscious to themselves of Fraud in their Medicines, and Insufficiency in their pretended Skill in Physick) according to the just and wholesome Laws in that Case provided; For which purpose, and for the Incouragement of Legal and Learned Practicers in Physick, the College of Physicians is invested with several Powers and Privileges, partly by the express Laws of the Land, and several Royai Charters; and partly by such Statutes and Orders of the College, as have been made in Pursuance thereof. An Account of some of which are here Printed for the more Publick

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A Short Account of the Institution and
Nature of the College of Physicians
London. published by John Jacobus 1808

THE College of Physicians in London (first Founded and
Constituted by the Charter of King Henry VIII. in the
Tenth Year of his Reign, and afterward confirmed and
enlarged in its Privileges and Jurisdictions by several
Acts of Parliament, and Charters granted by Himself and
Royal Successors,) consists of a President, Fellows, Candidates,
Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates.

I. The FELLOWS

Are Doctors of Physick, chosen out of the Candidates, who have
been always limited to a certain Number, and are now confined
to the Number of Fourscore, by His present Majesties Gracious
Charter: Out of these are chosen the President, Elects, Censors,
and other Officers of the College, who, with the rest of the
Fellows, are solely concerned in the Governing Part of the
College, and have a Voice in the making and rescinding of
Statutes, Orders, or by-Laws, relating to Physick and the
Practice thereof.

II. CANDIDATES

Must be Doctors in Physick, admitted to that Degree in one of
our Own Universities, must not be Foreigners, and ought to

have practised Physick Four Years before they are admitted into that Order ; out of these, as the Seminary, the Fellowships are filled up, as they become vacant, in a perpetual Succession.

3. HONORARY FELLOWS

Are such Doctors in Physick, as by reason of their being Foreigners, or having taken their Degrees in some University beyond the Seas, are not incorporated into either of Ours ; or, for some other reason (having not been Candidates) are not of the Number of those who have Votes in the Affairs of the College.

4. LICENTIATES

Are such other Persons Skilled in Physick, who by reason of their being Foreigners, or their not being admitted Doctors in one of Our Universities, or for their not being Eminently Learned, or by reason of their too great Youth, or such like Causes, are not capable to be Elected into the Number of the Candidates ; yet may, notwithstanding, be serviceable to the Publick in taking Care of the Health of the King's Subjects, at least in some particular Diseases.

NOW, of all these several Ranks and Degrees of Practisers in Physick, none of them is confined to any certain Number but the Fellows and Candidates ; so that the Rest being wholly unlimited, no Person can be excluded out of the College, or debarred from Practice, but such as are so wholly illiterate and unskilful, that they dare not adventure to submit themselves to the Examination and Judgment of the President and Censors of the College, either as to the Goodness of their Medicines, or their own Skill in all, or any Part of Physick ; though the President and Censors be Men strictly sworn to do justice to all

all Persons, who shall present themselves, or their Medicines, to their Scrutiny and Examination.

From hence it manifestly follows, That the College of Physicians is very far from being a Monopoly, since it cannot reject any of the King's Subjects who are duly qualified for the Exercise of all, or any Part of Physick, and therefore, all Pretenders to Secret Medicines, or to the Practice of Physick, without Licence first had from the College, are justly prosecuted and punished as Publick Cheats and Impostors (conscious to themselves of Fraud in their Medicines, and Insufficiency in their pretended Skill in Physick) according to the just and wholesome Laws in that Case provided: For which purpose, and for the Incouragement of Legal and Learned Practicers in Physick, the College of Physicians is invested with several Powers and Privileges, partly by the express Laws of the Land, and several Royal Charters; and partly by such Statutes and Orders of the College, as have been made in Purfuance thereof. An Account of some of which are here Printed, for the more Publick Information of all the King's Subjects, so that none may hereafter pretend Ignorance in these Matters.

1. The Censors of the College are intrusted with the Government, Scrutiny, Correction and Supervision of all Persons practising Physick within the City of London, and Seven Miles Compass, together with all their Medicines, Bills and Prescriptions whatsoever; so as that they may punish Offenders by Fines, Amerciements, Imprisonments, and other reasonable Methods.

2. No Person in the Country (except Graduates in Physick in either of Our Universities) can have a License to practise Physick from the Lord Bishop of the Diocess, till he be first examined and approved by the President and Three Elects of

the College, and receive their Letters Testimonial for that Purpose.

3. All Persons practising Physick in the City of *London*, and Seven Miles Compass, without Licence first had of the College of Physicians, after due Examination, whether meer Empiricks and Unlearned Persons, or any other whatsoever, are to be prosecuted at Law, and upon Conviction to pay Five Pounds for every Months Practice proved against them; and, if they happen to be Apothecaries, may also (according to the ancient Practice, and laudable Custom of the College, enforced by a former, as likewise by a late Statute) be discommund; so that no Member of that Society ought, upon Notice thereof, to suffer any of his Bills or Prescriptions to be sent to any such Apothecary.

4. Any Person practising Physick Illegally, that is, without Licence first had from the College of Physicians, if his Patient shall happen to dye under his Hands, is indictable at Common Law for the Loss of one of the King's Subjects.

5. Upon Complaint made by any Person to the President and Censors against any Practiser of Physick, within the City of *London*, and Seven Miles Compass, whether he be a Licensed Physician or not, for having prescribed any Unfitting or Unwholsome Medicine to his Patient; the said President and Censors have full Power and Authority to receive any such Complaint, to summon the Person offending to appear before them at their Board; to summon, and examine Witnesses, and to hear and determine the Matter; and, if the Person accused be found guilty of Ill Practice, they have Power to set a Fine upon him to any Summ not exceeding Twenty Pounds, and by the Warrant of the Censors to commit him to any Prison of the City (except the Tower of *London*) till he shall have paid the
aforesaid





aforesaid Fine, and made due Submission to the College; so that all Persons who are injured in their Bodies and Healths by Unskilful Practisers, may there have certain and speedy Redress.

6. By the King's late Gracious Charter, the sole Power of Licencing all Books, Papers, &c. relating to Physick and Chirurgery, and the Practice thereof, is, after the Expiration of the Act of Printing, granted to the President and Censors of the College of Physicians; And, in the mean Time, is by them exercised by Favour of his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who has been pleased to give them his Deputation for that Purpose; by which Means, frivolous and useles Books in Physick and Chirurgery, will for the future be in great measure Prevented, and the Scandalous Bills of Empiricks and Impostors in that Faculty stifled and suppressed.

7. Any Physician Licensed by the College, may exercise the Science of Physick in all and every of its Parts, any Act, Statute or Provision made to the contrary notwithstanding; so that he may, as often as he pleaseth, practise Chirurgery and Pharmacy, or the making and compounding Medicines for the Use of any of his Patients.

THESE are some of those Privileges and Powers, which the Royal Wisdom of our Princes, by their Charters and in their Parliaments, have thought fit to grant unto the College of Physicians, for the better Reformation of diverse Abuses and Enormities happening to the Common-wealth, by the evil using and undue Administration of Physick: And therefore, since the College was first Founded for that very Purpose, and afterwards (almost in every Princes Reign) strengthened and armed with fresh Powers and Authority to the same Intent; since all

the Members of the College have given their Faith, or solemnly sworn that they will do their utmost Endeavours to suppress all Illiterate and Illegal Practitioners; since not only by former Acts of Parliament, and Royal Charters, but also by that of His present Majesty, and by his Particular Letters Mandatory we are strictly commanded so to do: We should be eminently guilty, not only of the greatest Remissness, and most supine Negligence, but also of open Breach of our solemn Oaths and Faith, and manifest Disobedience to our Prince, if we should not exert the Authority committed to us, for the vindicating of the Practice of Physick out of the Hands of Ignorant Mechanicks, and other Illegal Invaders of that Liberal Faculty. And whereas, in all Trades and Corporations of this City, constituted for Private Benefit, not for Publick Use, and that by Charter only, not by the Statute-Laws of the Land, do without Blame or Envy inform against any Intruders, so as not to suffer any neighbouring Trade to break in upon them, but that by severe Mulets and Fines constantly imposed upon Offenders, they vigorously maintain their respective Bounds and Limits; It cannot be thought hard and unreasonable in the College of Physicians alone (being constituted of men of generous and liberal Education, and instituted for Publick Benefit, confirmed not only by repeated Charters, but several Acts of Parliament, out of which no Person of sufficient Capacity and Learning can be excluded) to assert its Own Constitution and Privileges, by legally punishing such Persons as shall boldly invade the Liberties of that Society; especially, when so precious a thing as the Healths and Lives of the King's most eminent Subjects, residing in and about this City, are herein concerned. For the Discharge therefore of that Duty incumbent upon them, viz. to preserve the Healthful State of the King's Subjects, &c.) the present College have taken all imaginable Care to regulate the Practice of Physick, as that no Person may be admitted to

aggrieved: The known Poor and Meaner Families are abundantly and prudently provided for, by a late Order for that Purpose. It is well known, that in Families of Middle Rank, the Physicians are moderate in their Expectations and Demands; and for those that are Rich and Noble, Liberality is inseparable from their Quality and Breeding. We are also fully resolved, for the Publick Good, to incourage and protect those two necessary Instruments of Physick, the Chirurgeons and the Apothecaries (the latter of which owe their Charter and Knowledge of Medicines to the Favour of the College) so long as they shall contain themselves within the Limits of their own Professions; and, in short, to do all other things necessary for the vindicating and perpetuating of the Faculty of Physick, that so the Young Students in our Universities, may not be discouraged from applying themselves to the Study of a Science, so useful to the Common-wealth; nor that Profession be invaded by the Vulgar, which hath been the usual Support of the Younger Sons of the Gentry of this Kingdom.

F I N I S.

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F I N I S.

77. k. 16
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THE DISPENSARIES, AND Dispensary Physicians VINDICATED, &c.

THE restless endeavours of some Self-interested designing Men to overthrow the *Dispensaries*, and to disgrace both in Publick, and Private, the particular Members of 'em, have extorted this short, but necessary Account of the Rise and Prosecution of that *Design*; that the World may have at once a distinct tho' contracted View of the Justice and Publick Use of it, and of the *Disingenuity*, Malice, and foul Practices of its Enemies.

The helpless Condition of the Sick Poor First produc'd this unanimous Vote, at a general Meeting of the College of Physicians: That all their Members should give their Advice gratis to their Sick Neighbouring Poor, when desir'd, within the City of London and Seven Miles round. This Vote was communicated to the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, by whom a Committee was appointed to assist towards the making this Design as generally useful and practicable, as they cou'd.

The concurrence of the Apothecaries was thought absolutely necessary to compleat this Charity, that the Physician's kindness might not be render'd ineffectual by the insupportable Charge of the Medicines. But the Apothecaries peremptorily refusing to submit to any limitation of Gain, tho' of their own appointment, and in the case of the Poor only, the intended Charity was for that time defeated.

Hereupon a Proposal was made by the City Committee that the College should furnish the Medicines for the Poor, and perfect alone that Charity which the Apothecaries refus'd to concur in. This Proposal gave Birth to the *Dispensaries*, which were rais'd upon the voluntary Contributions of divers Charitably disposed Members of the College towards a Joint Stock, for the preparing and delivering Medicines to the Poor at Rates near the Intrinsic Value.

The Apothecaries therefore have no reason to complain, and calumniate the Physicians of the *Dispensaries*, as if they had erected these Offices only to ruin their Trade and Business. For the Physicians (whatever provocations they had to the contrary) were sufficiently tender of the Apothecaries suppos'd Property, when they offer'd the management of their Charity to 'em upon any reasonable Terms, which themselves shou'd appoint, provided they were but ascertain'd. They were willing to reconcile 'em to a charitable design by allowing 'em some Profit, and might with Justice expect, that it shou'd be moderate, which was to be made out of the Calamities and distress of the meanest and most necessitous of the People, and out of Prescriptions for which the Prescribers themselves were contented to take nothing. If their Refusal has drawn after it any ill Consequences, then unforeseen to 'em, they may have just reason to condemn and repent their obstinacy, but none to quarrel with the Physicians for taking other Measures to support their Charity themselves, when the Apothecaries had deserted 'em.

But tho' the Apothecaries rejected this Offer with scorn, yet they resented it so highly, that the Physicians shou'd undertake and accomplish what they had refus'd, that they have ever since treated the promoters of these *Dispensaries* as profess'd Enemies; so inconsistent is Charity with the Friendship of the Apothecaries.

The *Dispensary* was founded on a bottom too firm, and too meritorious to be shaken by any Direct Op-

position; and therefore, twas resolv'd to weaken, and (as they at first made their Boasts) to break it, by withdrawing as many of the Physicians, as they cou'd, from the support of it. This they attempted by promising their Assistance and Recommendation, to such Physicians as should oppose or desert it; and in their Favour to supplant in Business and Interest all those that adher'd firmly to it. To this end all their Engines were set to work to batter the Reputation of the *Dispensary Physicians*. They were in general represented as Men of no Business, Fortune, Learning, Skill, or Merit, and Characteriz'd in particular, as Superannuated Doctors, Triflers, Madmen, &c. Blockheads, Buffoons or Novices. To back these Characters 'twas their Business to forge scandalous Stories of the several *Dispensary Physicians*, which were brought to the Club at the Crown Tavern behind the Exchange, their common Receptacle of Slander, to be lick'd into Shape, and stamp, before they were to be handed about for current, and to be whisper'd tenderly as what they were concern'd to hear, or deliver'd carelessly by way of Chat, as common News. These things they hop'd wou'd seldom come to the Ears of the Persons immediately affected by 'em; or if they did, that it wou'd be very difficult to trace 'em back to their Authors, and impossible for 'em to vindicate themselves every where, where they had been aspers'd.

On the other hand the Conditions of the Apothecaries favour were easy: Railing at the *Dispensary*, justifying the Apothecaries, and Writing long Bills was all that was required. They could not expect great Fame and Business upon easier Terms, and therefore divers had not the Conscience to hold out. This made 'em a Party among the Physicians, who thought those Foo's, that made a scruple of purchasing the Apothecaries favour at their Patients expense. Who tho' are any Body may easily guess, by observing with what different Affections the Apothecaries speak on the one hand of B—re, G—ns, H—w, C—le, &c. on the other hand of A—n, B—n, T—s, H—se, B—n, G—ll, P—, G—, &c. The comparative Merits of which Men wou'd make a very different Figure from that, which the Apothecaries give 'em, were it any part of the present design to make a particular enquiry into 'em.

But tho' the particular Physicians engag'd in the support of the *Dispensary* may by these base Arts of their Adversaries suffer something in their private Interests; the Publick is nevertheless benefited by it. For by the Apothecaries refusal, the Poor reap this Advantage, that at the *Dispensaries* even that moderate Profit, which must have been allow'd to an Apothecary, is abated, the Subscribers aiming at no private Gain, and allowing no more Profit, than may serve to defray the necessary Expences, and keep the Stock entire.

But what is infinitely more valuable, and upon the score of which the Subscribers can't deny any of their Patients the liberty of sending their Bills to the *Dispensaries*, they are sure of having therethe best Medicines, and that their Bills shall be truly and faithfully made up; which in this general Corruption and Sophistication of the Shop Medicines, and the insufferable liberty, now commonly taken by the Apothecaries, of substituting one thing for another, is a Consideration, that nearly concerns the Lives of the People.

This Article is of such consequence to those, whose

plentiful

plentiful Circumstances make the exactions of the Apothecaries a light grievance, that, if they knew the common Practice of the Shops in *Adulterating Medicines*, and deviating from the Prescriptions which are sent to be made up by 'em, they would not think themselves safe in the ordinary method of taking *Physick* from thence.

There are two things objected against the *Dispensaries*: One by the *Adversaries* of 'em, and such as are seduc'd by 'em; the other by the People, upon a wrong notion of Thrift, which shall be answer'd distinctly.

The first is, that under the pretence of treating the People kindly in the price of their Medicines, the *Dispensaries* exact as much as the Apothecaries, and mean only to draw away that Profit from 'em, and get it themselves.

To answer this Objection with some certainty of Fact, I took the pains to examine scrupulously the Accounts of the *Dispensary* at the College for some Months backwards, and found, that for Six Hundred Pounds receiv'd above a Hundred Thousand Doses of *Physick* had been dispens'd from thence to the Sick of all Conditions in Medicines of all the several forms and Denominations, as *Apozems, Julaps, Draughts, Liniments, Electuaries, Oils, Powders, Pills, Drops, &c.* which one with another amounted to something under three Half Pence a Dose. These, with the additional Epithets of *Pectoral, Cordial, Hypnotic, Expectorating, Corroborating, Alexipharmac, Bezoartick, &c.* would be charg'd at 12 d. per Dose, one with another, in the most modest Apothecary's Bill in Town, and would that way amount to five Thousand Pound, and as most of 'em charge, to twice as much. I shall leave the Objectors to compute how long fifty Subscribers may be in raising Estates out of these Profits; and the Readers to calculate the Difference between theirs and the Apothecaries Gains.

Besides, if this Objection were true, it might be good against the management of the *Dispensaries*, not against the *Dispensaries* themselves, which are thereby confess'd to be useful, when rightly manag'd. But it is scandalous in the Mouth of a Member of the College of Physicians, who is bound in Duty, as far as in him lies, to correct all such Abuses as he shall know in the exercise of his Faculty, and therefore ought by coming into the Subscription to contribute his Endeavour to rectify those Abuses, and to introduce a more honest and upright Management. But when a Physician rails at the *Dispensary*, We may be assur'd, that 'tis the Success, not the ill Conduct of it, that offends him; and that he is angry with it for discovering a Cheat, which he is engag'd to support, not for joining in it. For if the Objection be true, 'tis in his Power to correct it, and he's not dishonest if he does it not; if it be false, he deserves a harder censure for reporting it. For he at least ought to have held his Tongue, till he had been better inform'd, if he knew not otherwise before. But this Dilemma reaches such Objectors only as are, or may be Members of the College of Physicians, and may have a Share in the management of this design, when they please.

The other Objection is, that they who use the *Dispensary*, when ever they have a mind to take a little Venice Treacle, or a gentle Purge, or any other slight Dose, as is customary in light Indispositions, or by way of Precaution, must give a Physician a Fee, tho' they know as well as he what is proper for themselves, only because they can't have the *Physick* without a Bill under a Doctor's Hand, which they think to be a hardship.

But this is a Mistake. For no *Dispensary* Physician will refuse to give his Hand *Gratu* in such Cases to those, who use his Advice when it is necessary. And for those that use no Physician at any time in their Families, 'tis to be presum'd that their Quality is not such, as shou'd put 'em above coming to the *Dispensaries* at the times of sitting, where they may have proper Advice *Gratu*. As for those, that do not think

fit to take either of these Courses, but run to the Shops for a Penny worth of Venice Treacle, or two Penny worth of Jalap, as they think fit, they must have recourse to the Apothecaries still. For the Physicians do not allow their Servants to countenance a Practice of so dangerous Consequence, and by selling of 'em to seem to authorize the taking of Medicines, which they do not advise, and so become Instruments of the mischiefs that may ensue.

As for those, who with intention of Thrift take the middle Course, and are advis'd by the Apothecaries to save the Fees of a Physician, they are the most mistaken People alive. For they run into extravagance out of pure good Husbandry, and give the Apothecaries an opportunity to put 'em to thrice the charge by unnecessary Medicines, that would have procur'd 'em the attendance of a good Physician, and all necessary Medicine. This will be self-evident to those who will take the Pains to examine their Apothecaries Christmas Bills, and deducting Fifteen shillings in the Pound (which is a very low computation of their advance above the *Dispensary* price) from the Sum total, they will find what they might have spar'd towards the Fees of a Physician when necessary, without the extraordinary expence of a Penny. Suppose the Bill to be twelve Pounds, there are then nine Pounds to be deducted, which is eighteen Fees for their Physician, if so many shou'd be necessary in a Year. Besides that an honest Physician would not, it may be, have prescribed a third part of the *Physick* which the Apothecary put upon them. And there are few Families of any Account or Substance in this Town, where their Apothecaries Bills run so low communibus annis as 12 l. and their Physicians Fees so high as nine. So that allowing the Apothecary to deserve a consideration extraordinary for his care and attendance, those that employ him might with less charge and much more ease and safety reward him as a Physician with Fees, than suffer him to cram 'em with abundance of unnecessary *Physick* (which is often dangerous, always nauseous) only that he may after a less invidious manner consider himself more liberally in his Bill. Thus the middle People, who are most solicitous to avoid charge, pay more for the Advice of an Apothecary, than they might have had a good Physician's for, to whom they are forc'd at last to fly in cases of Extremity, when perhaps 'tis too late.

These things may deserve the consideration of the People, and the Answer of the Apothecaries, if they are able to make a good and a true one, by which they will do themselves more Justice and Honour, than by their present method of private and malicious Slander which has produc'd this publick Animadversion, and may others more particular and severe, that the World may be arm'd against their Scandal, and know upon what Account, and by whom it is propagated, unless they shall desist from that dishonest Practice for the future.

A List of the Names of the Subscribers to the Dispensaries.

Sir Tho. Millington. Dr. Charlton, Dr. Collins, Dr. Burwell, Dr. Brown, Dr. Torless, Dr. Hulfe, Dr. Morris, Dr. Fowke, Dr. Goodall, Dr. Alvey, Dr. Barmann, Dr. Gill, Dr. Harris, Dr. Mills, Dr. Dawes, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Cox, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Richd. Robinson, Dr. Pitt, Sir Edmund King, Sir Theod. Colladon, Dr. Lister, Dr. Harrel, Dr. Gray, Dr. le Feure, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Sloan, Dr. Hawys, Dr. Gath, Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Gaylard, Dr. Wolaston, Dr. Rich. Morton, Dr. Wright, Dr. Drake, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Norris, Dr. Colbrook, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Branthwait, Dr. Ch. Morton, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Morelli, Dr. Horsman, Dr. Cockburn, Dr. Silverster, Dr. Short, Dr. Hamilton.

FINIS.

Academy of London 177. k.
London
At a Court of Assistants and
Common-Hall, holden for the
Society of APOTHECARIES,
London, the First Day of
July, 1708.



DIVERS Complaints being made, That great Numbers of Foreigners (not having passed any Examination, and very ignorant in the Profession) do daily Set up, and exercise the Trade of an APOTHECARY, within the Limits of the Charter; to the Damage of the Sick, and Prejudice of the Members of this Company.

AND it being conceived, That the said Grievance doth chiefly proceed from the Liberty lately taken by the Members of this Society, to employ Foreign Journey-Men and Servants, at small Wages, without first bringing them to be Examined, and their Names Entred at the Hall; according to the Ordinances.

THEREFORE for Remedying the said Abuse, and Preventing the many Mischiefs that may arise by the Ignorance and Insufficiency of such Journey-Men and Servants,

IT is Ordered, That no Member of this Society do, or shall at any time hereafter, take or retain as his Journey-Man or Servant, to be Employed in his Trade, any Person not having duly Served his Apprenticeship to a Free-Man of this Company; until he shall have Presented such Journey-Man or Servant to the Master and Wardens for the Time being, at one of the usual Monthly Courts, in order to be Examined touching his Skill in the said Profession; and until he shall be Approved by Them, and such Approbation Signified under their Hands; and the Agreement to be Entred by the Clerk, according to the Ordinances: And that on Neglect, or Refusal, the Penalty of 53 s. 4 d. for each Month such Journey-Man or Servant shall be so kept, shall be strictly required, and on Non-Payment be Sued for; without farther Order.

THAT before such Approbation given, each Journey-Man shall enter into a Covenant, not to Set up, or Exercise the Trade of an APOTHECARY within the City of LONDON, or Seven Miles Compass thereof.

THAT, for the better Observation hereof, Printed Copies of these ORDERS be left with every Free-Man of the Company:

*The MODEST REPLY of J. Blackstone Apothecary,
to the Abusive Reflections cast on him in a late Anonymous
Paper.*



THE defamatory Suggestions and Stories concerning me, publish'd in a late Paper, have extorted from me this necessary Vindication of my self. The Author of the Paper attempts the Vindication of two Learned Physicians, Dr. Goodal and Dr. Morton, but the Misfortune of this *Vindicator*, as well as of many other well-meaning Men, is, that either from the Unkindness of Nature, or want of Education, he is unable to write true English or good Sense; which tho it may not be his Fault, yet 'tis his Unhappiness and a sort of Imperfection, that makes a Man appear with some Disadvantage in Print. 'Tis to be wish'd indeed, that unletter'd Men, especially of a narrow and slender Capacity, had such a degree of Modesty as might restrain them from exposing themselves to publick Derision, especially in an Age so nice as this; but when all's done, 'tis not just that Truth should suffer by the Weakness or Miscarriages of an *Author*. I am content therefore the *Vindicator* should tell his Story in his own way, how awkward and offensive soever his Expressions may appear to critical Men, that expect Sense and Grammar in every Sentence: I shall take no advantage of his want of either, but rather be so kind to him, to correct some of the greater Mistakes, as so many Errata's of the Press, and then proceed.

Like 4. for *enquire the Truth of Fact*, read *enquire after or into the Truth of Fact*. l. 5. for *as that Paper would insinuate*, read *tho that Paper would insinuate the contrary*. l. 12. for *dare*, read *dares*. for *being punishable*, read *it being punishable*. l. 16. for *who he knew*, read *whom he knew*. l. 26. for *a charitable Patient*, read *an Object of Charity*. l. 44. for *reflects*, read *reflect*. l. 46. for *is a piece of Villany*, read *which is a piece of Villany*. l. antepenult. for *bark against such little Curs*, read *mind the barking of such little Curs*.

It appears plainly from hence, that the *Vindicator* of the two Doctors is no Doctor himself. Nor can I believe that so Learned and Famous a Society as the College of Physicians (to the Members of which I have ever paid a great Deference, and have ever held a fair and amicable Correspondence with the most considerable of them) would ever suffer so mean and unaccomplish'd a Person to be admitted into their Order: This Person, I persuade my self, is so far from being a Member of the Collegd, that 'tis plain, from his rude and ungentlemanlike Stile, and his course and scornful way of treating me, that he has not had so much as a liberal Education, that he has been a Stranger to the Conversation of ingenious Men, or has profited very little by it. I would not therefore be thought to reflect on a Scholar, or a Gentleman, much less on a Member of the Collegd, in what I have said of this *Vindicator*, nor in what I shall say after of his great unhappiness in Reasoning, or lamentable Effays of Wit.

In the second Paragraph he tells a Story, how Doctor Morton was sent for to a Patient (which is a false Insinuation, the being of too mean a Condition to be at that Charge) but he went to him who prescribed the Jesuit's Bark; the Patient was unwilling to take it, because she had already taken (as she said) a good quantity of mine without success; the Doctor, says the *Vindicator*, modestly told the Patient (*why modestly?*) he disliked the Practice and Powder, and thereupon directed the Patient to fetch better of Dr. Goodall, who sold her two Ounces for 8 s. Now how did the Doctor know my Powder was not good without seeing or tasting it? How? By its not curing the Patient: But does good, or the best Powder, always cure? Did not this very Powder of the Doctor, when try'd on the same Patient, prove as unsuccessful as the Apothecaries? And if the Patient had then gone to another Physician, would not he have had the same reason to have concluded Dr. Goodall's Powder was not good, because it did not succeed in this Case?

Well, says the *Vindicator*, the Patient, Good, and Dr. Morton told this Powder: So the *Vindicator* may say, and so it is true, that he said a very strange thing, that all this was only *ACCIDENTAL*. How accidental? What, did they do this without intending to do it? That's very *ACCIDENTAL* indeed: no, but he says it was without any design of selling it. How? And the Doctor told the Powder without any design of selling it? No, this could not be the business neither: why, how did he sell it then? The *Vindicator* says he sold it without any design of selling it: how could he sell the Powder, and that what Pains he had taken in procuring, picking, and powdering his Bark

was merely for publick good. But, why then did he take 4 s. per Ounce? Oh, that was out of pure tenderness to the Apothecary. Now if any thing was purely ACCIDENTAL this must be it, that Dr. G. should do this out of pure tenderness to the Apothecary. But how does that appear? why, the Apothecaries, he says, ordinarily take a greater price, and if he had not taken something near it, the Apothecaries would have been look'd on as a strange sort of People, and somewhat given to Extortion, which would have been discover'd, had he not taken a round price, as well as they. But suppose the Doctor had taken nothing for the Medicine, tho the poverty of a CHARITABLE PATIENT had not oblig'd him to it; yet out of pure tenderness to the Apothecary; had not that conceal'd the value of the Bark, and cover'd the Apothecaries Reputation as well? By this it may be seen, what an unfortunate hand at reasoning this Person has, and what a hopeful Vindicator the Doctors have gotten.

I am sorry this Story cannot be told more to the advantage of the two Doctors, then it is in this Paper: I confess, I had not concern'd my self in this matter so much as I have done, had I not justly suspected a design of the two Learned Doctors to run down my Bark; for one of 'em disgraced it as before related; and the other directed my Friends and Acquaintance to fetch it of his Apothecary Mr. T.—d, who, he told them, had the best that was in England; now tho' I had not any hand in writing the Paper, that has offend'd the two worthy Doctors, nor was acquainted with any thing of the matter, till I saw it in Print; yet I thought my self oblig'd to justify the goodness of my Drug, and for that end did shew to several competent Judges Patterns of my Bark, as it rose out of the Box, and Patterns of Mr. Thair's pickt and chosen; to whom Doctor Morton directed me, as one that had very good, and of whom Doctor Goodall had likewise bought his; and upon the comparison besides several Druggists and Apothecaries, the Master and one of the Wardens of our Company and one of the Censors of the College declared mine much superior in goodness, tho the Vindicator after his blundering way has call'd it a more rotten sort of stuff, that is, if he means any thing, the Bark the Doctors directed was rotten too, but not so rotten as mine.

As to the Story he tells, of sending to my Shop for the Bark, and my taking an extravagant price for it; the matter of fact is thus. A Woman brings a sort of Doctor's Bill ill writ, wherein was ordered in Latin a Scruple of the Bark to be made into a Bolus with Syrrup of Coral, for which 6 d. was taken, afterwards another Bill came for two Scruples in two Papers, for which a Shilling was taken, which were all the several times he mentions: The truth is, when I understood it, I was angry with my Servants for taking so much, they answer'd that tho they knew, I did not ordinarily sell it so, yet hearing that Dr. Goodall sold his at 4 s. per Ounce, and mine being better, they thought no harm was done in selling such small Doses at that Price. But to put this out of doubt, I am ready to shew in my Books to any ingenious Man, that when any body has demanded the Bark of me in Powder weigh'd into Drachms, or bigger or lesser Doses; that I have not for several Years past charged above 2 s. 6 d. per ounce to Persons of the best quality, and lower rates to others. Nay, I can shew Drinks of Dr. Goodall's and Dr. Morton's prescribing; wherein have been two and often three Ounces of Bark to a Quart, with other Ingredients, for which I have rarely charg'd above 5 s. 4 d. per Quart, and often much less. And I hope, this is moderate enough to preserve a Man from the guilt of Extortion. I am sure if compar'd with the great rates, at which a certain Physician sells, or was wont to sell his Drops, viz. 20 s. per Ounce and upwards, 'twill appear a very reasonable and modest price. And now upon the whole matter, what ground has the Vindicator to affirm, that the Authors (for one it seems is not enough) of the Paper, are malicious, ignorant, weak, and (what is great pity,) stark mad. If this be their hard Fate, I hope, 'tis purely accidental, and without any design of making any Advantage by it: But this is not all, for in the last immortal Paragraph of the Paper, which perhaps for refin'd Language and surprising strains of Wit, has outdone any Performance of this or any other Ingenious Age; he pronounces these Authors guilty of Baseness, Folly, and Horrid Extravagance, and after that of Villany it self; Now one would think this had been severe enough; but alas, this is all Praise and Panegyric compar'd with what follows, which for the sharpness of the thought, and wonderful tour of expression is certainly inimitable; for after he has call'd his Adversaries poor little Curs (which by the way is very Satyrical and Malicious) he declares in the Face of the World, they are nothing, fit for nothing, purely simply (and if possible) less than nothing; and now, I hope, he has made the Curs little enough. Now if the Authors of the Paper he answers, have such an unconscionable deal of immodesty and stupidity, as not to dispose of themselves some convenient way, so as not to survive this Character; then, I think, I may boldly say, they are proof against Railery, and for all that Satyr can do, Immortal.

Hic Erro

July 6. 1683

A P P L E A

FOR THE

1683.

Chymists or Non-Colegiats:

OR,

CONSIDERATIONS Natural, Rational, and Legal, in Relation to MEDICINES.

Nature being the Genetrix of all things, hath at all times and seasons like a careful Mother thought forth Remedies for the Diseases, and also Persons and Physicians to Communicate and Administer them to Mankind, as is written, *God Createth the Physician*: So that Naturally Medicines and Physicians are not the product of Art or Societies, because they were in the World long before Academies and Colledges, and were manifested in single Persons, such as *Esculapius*, *Macbean*, *Hippocrates*, &c. when there was no other Guide or Teacher, but the Instinct or Perception of Nature, by which they arrived to that great Distinction and Natural Knowledge in Healing; where Universities and Schools have since endeavoured to imitate only by a bare remembrance of what was done: but the path of these Men being found, notwithstanding the Allocations of the Schools and Colledges, no Improvements were made in Medicines for Two hundred years.

Paracelsus having forsaken his Scholastic Tenets, by following the light of Nature, did more unvail the secrets thereof in his single person, than all Men that ever went before him and after him, *Suchren*, *Basilins* and *Boerhaave* have demonstrated the Truth thereof. And seeing that Diseases at this day are so multiplied, changed, and complicated, that the Method and Medicines of the Ancients are of little or no use for their Cure, must not every Ingenious Person conclude it better, to follow the Dictates of Nature, leading her own Path, to observe the Disorders of corrupting distilling Spirits, than to believe the idle Tales of Physicians (who seek to destroy all those who do not adhere to them) that the secret is lost.

The Law of the Colledge of Physicians in *London*, and their Constitutions, appear to be intended only for the preservation of the Kingdom, and might befall them under the pretence of Physick.

either by the Malice or Ignorance of those who administered it, and not later, to preserve upon Nature, to damn or prohibit all future search and Improvement of Medicine, for Humane Preservation, or to bind the people to an Empty Method (so much wanting in the cure of most Diseases, as many chuse Death rather than it) or purposely for the raising of a few Men to great Riches and Grandeur, much less that they should ever be interpreted, to suppress, stop, or hinder the use of a fitter Method, and better Medicines. Especially seeing most Diseases are long ago removed from their old Adaptions, through their several Changes and Complications; that it is disputable, Whether there be one true natural Remedy in all the heap of the Vulgar Medicines?

Now if they cannot make it appear, That those which they trouble and vex at the Law, are guilty of any Male Practice, that is, of Mischiefing any of the Kings Subjects, either through wilfulness or want of Understanding in what they profess; do not they manifestly pervert and elude the end and design of the Law, and make it wholly subservient to their own Gain and Grandeur? Besides, most of the Men they sue are Chymists, and upon a due Enquiry it will be found, that all the Adequate or fit Improvements that hath been made in Physick since the first Constitution of their Colledge (here in *England* as well as elsewhere) hath proceeded from the Industry of the Chymist only; I speak of such Improvements as hath furnish'd us with more answerable and fitter Medicines and Requisites for the healing of Diseases: such being things as are really and naturally servicable to Mankind, Their Anatomical Discoveries (of which they so much boast) serving only for Ostentation and Artificial Discourse, being as necessary for the curing of internal Diseases, as painted Glass is in a Window, for the Advancement of Light.

When their Letters Patents was granted, Chymistry was not known here, and therefore could not by them be pre-judged, nor can it reasonably be supposed that their Charter should have any more force against the Chymists, than those of the Fletchers, Bowyers, and Bow-string Makers, could have against Guns and Gun smiths, which had no being when their Charters were granted; and therefore when they came into use, could be accounted no infringement of their Charters; not being the same thing as Bowyers made, though to be used for the same end. Even so it is between the Colledge and the Chymists; for as I have already said, the Colledges Grant never intended to hinder the Improvement of Physick by any way or ingenuity which should afterwards arise, and not known to that present Age (no more than the Bowyers Charter was designed to prevent the invention of new Instruments of War and such is Chymistry, which although it indeed tendeth to the same end) with the Colledges practice, to wit, the healing of Diseases, yet it maketh not use of the same Means. For Chymists make no use of their Method or Medicines, but imploy their own, which differ as much from what theirs was at their Constitution, as a Gun from a Bow. And if the Colledge at this day have bettered their Medicines, have they not been obliged to Chymists for it? Witness divers of the Receipts in their Dispensatory, which they have taken from *Paracelsus*, *Basilins*, *Quirican*, &c. whose names they have been so unkind for the most part to conceal, being willing to assume that to themselves which is really due to such men as they trouble: How frequently do they use *Crocus Metallorum*, *Antimonium*, *Dio-*

Diaphoreticums, and few years since *Bexoardicum Mineralis* in Malignant Fevers, neither of which are their own Invention, but are the Remedies of *Basilins* and *Crollins*, who were Chymists; although indeed those and other Chymical Remedies, which they use (and on which they much rely in Chronick Diseases, where they know their own will do nothing) are known to the Chymists of these days (who have made Improvement) to be none of the best Medicines. But supposing them to be as good as any this day known, is it not highly unreasonable that those who are but *Plagiaries* should be the more esteemed on their account, when the Off-spring of Chymists, those Men who constantly labour in the Fire, and are the Inventors of Medicines, shall be slighted, contemned, and vexed at the Law for so doing? How should Medicines be improved, if the Inventors and Makers of Medicines may not when they have made them, use them for the benefit of Diseased People? If it be objected, They ought when made, to be prescribed by a Learned Doctor; I answer that the Doctors are not willing to prescribe a step out of their own beaten Path; and if any be found so generous, yet it could be to no more purpose than for one who understands nothing of the making a Clock or Watch, to order the Watch-maker how to handle his Toos, or to make a Movement: for believe this for a certain truth, That no Man who is sufficiently grounded in Nature, for the bringing forth any true Medicine, can want a Capacity to administer it.

Hence it appears that it is as Rational for a Man that hath obtained true Medicine, to give to him that stands in need thereof, as to give Bread to the hungry; and true Medicine is as safe as Food, and much more useful, when Nature requires it.

Notwithstanding I am a Legal Physician, neither do they Prosecute me as Illegal, or for Male Practice; but for Practising within their Limits; for which they say, they have a Law: which doth not yet appear. But suppose it be a Law, one would willingly know who should cure those that they cannot, and also say they cannot cure them: Surely they have no Law to forbid all men, or any body else, to heal or cure those that they cannot? If they have, I confess ingeniously I have broken it many times, not only when they have said they could not cure the Parties, but also that it was impossible that any body else should.

And many of the Catalogue of Incurables I have cured; so that my Prosecution is purely for doing good, which these Men will in time to come, be ashamed of. If the Magistrate would, for the Benefit and Preservation of his Majesties Subjects, require a publick Probate of our Method and Medicines upon the Sick taken out of Hospitals, it would quickly appear where the Fitter Method and Fitter Medicines lay.

Because they see that I Cure divers Distempers, with one, two, three, four, or a few Medicines, they cry he hath but one Medicine; truly with one Good Medicine, one may soon do more than they can with the whole heap of Farraginous, Useless, Feculent and Truculent Medicines; yet I may justly pretend to more variety than they, although I hate to make use of any thing that is not really serviceable to Humane Nature, or to give two Medicines where one will serve, or three where two will be sufficient; or to make an Apothecaries Shop of my Patients Chamber, to inflame the Reckoning, or to destroy the Virtue and Power of the good Medicine, if there be one good amongst them, with a heap of insignificants, which serve onely to open the gate.

For the Remedies they prescribe, are for the most part Bodies or Subjects clog'd with their Terrene Parts, Crudities, and Excrements, by which they become burdensome to the Sick, which they should assist. When on the contrary, those Men that walk in Natures Path in preparing their Medicines, make such separation of all their Impurities and Defilements, and do so set at liberty and advance their Innate Virtues, as renders them capable of communicating their Efficacy to the languishing Spirits (which needs not variety but a fit adaption) without burthening or nauseating of Nature; and to hinder such Improvements in Medicine, is to limit and set bounds to Nature (which is always free and bountiful to Industrious Searchers) and to deny the painful Bee the use of the Honey which her self hath made: neither doth such an unnatural restriction onely affect the Diligent Searchers into Medicine, but it extends it self farther, even to all men in general: for if People may not have the liberty to make choice of what Physicians or Medicines they please, then must the Natural Ties of Friendship be violated, and the Father cannot do for the Child, nor the Child for the Father, nor one Friend for another, what they would; the which was never designed by Nature, or intended by any Law.

Furthermore, 'Tis strange to thinking Men, that Gentlemen of such Education and Learning, bearing that Figure in the World which they do, should be so blind, as not to consider the doubtfulness of that Law by which they exercise Authority to trouble Men; seeing 'tis certainly known that in the Cases of *Barker*, *Read*, *Trigg* and others, above Twenty Years ago, they were foil'd; for in the Trial of *Barker*, before Judge *Nicols*, the Role being brought into Court on the Defendants behalf, he was acquitted. And when the others were tried before the Lord Chief Justice, *St. John*, he declared to them, That to make that an Act of Parliament, they must call King *Henry* out of his Grave to Sign it.

And of late Years hath not *Fletcher*, *Trigg*, *Harder*, &c. upon the same doubts been referr'd to a Special Verdict, which is yet undecided, the jury not being willing to intermeddle therewith. Yet, as if these Men were insensible of all things done, they are vexatious to Men of Industry, whose Reasons of not submitting to them they neither have nor will scan; nor is it probable they should, who take no other measure for their Judgment, but their pretended, and as yet undetermined Law.

Very much more I have to say to shew the Unreasonableness of these Proceedings, but I refer it to a Book which I intend to Publish, if God give me Life and Health, in order to the Vindication, Manifestation, Usefulness, Benefit, Safety and Necessity of Chymistry to eradicate Diseases: And the Uselessness, Unprofitableness, Unfitness, Hurtfulness and Damage (to Humane Nature) of most of the Common Medicines now in Use.

Suppose some of the Council or Judges being Sick, could not be Cured by the College, will the College say they ought to be contented to die, rather than obtain Cure by any body else? Or will these Gentlemen be contented to die a Sacrifice to them, rather than submit to the Cure from a Chymist that can perform it?

Presume there were a Law made (when there was no better Medicine) known to prevent damage and hurt to the Kings Subjects, will that Law serve to prohibit the preservation of the life of the Kings Subjects when there is fitter and better Medicines Discover'd? Moreover we cannot find that the Law they pretend to and sue by, was ever Sign'd or had the Royal Assent.

London, Printed for the Author *Nat. Murry* at the Star in Bow-lane, 1683.

Diaphoreticum, and few years since *Bexoardicum Minus* in Malignant Fevers, neither of which are their own Invention; but are the Remedies of *Basilius* and *Crollius*, who were Chymists; although indeed those and other Chymical Remedies, which they use (and on which they much rely in Chronick Diseases, where they know their own will do nothing) are known to the Chymists of these days (who have made Improvement) to be none of the best Medicines. But supposing them to be as good as any this day known, is it not highly unreasonable that those who are but *Plagiaries* should be the more esteemed on their account, when the Off-spring of Chymists, those Men who constantly labour in the Fire, and are the Inventors of Medicines, shall be slighted, contemned, and vexed at the Law for so doing? How should Medicines be improved, if the Inventors and Makers of Medicines may not when they have made them, use them for the benefit of Diseased People? If it be objected, They ought when made, to be prescribed by a Learned Doctor; I answer that the Doctors are not willing to prescribe a step out of their own beaten Path; and if any be found so generous, yet it could be to no more purpose than for one who understands nothing of the making a Clock or Watch, to order the Watch-maker how to handle his Tools, or to make a Movement: for believe this for a certain truth, That no Man who is sufficiently grounded in Nature, for the bringing forth any true Medicine, can want a Capacity to administer it.

Hence it appears that it is as Rational for a Man that hath obtained true Medicine, to give to him that stands in need thereof, as to give Bread to the hungry; and true Medicine is as safe as Food, and much more useful, when Nature requires it.

Notwithstanding I am a Legal Physician, neither do they Prosecute me as Illegal, or for Male Practice; but for Practising within their Limits, for which they say, they have a Law: which doth not yet appear. But suppose it be a Law, one would willingly know who should cure those that they cannot, and also say they cannot cure them: Surely they have no Law to forbid all men, or any body else, to heal or cure those that they cannot? If they have, I confess ingeniously I have broken it many times, not only when they have said they could not cure the Parties, but also that it was impossible that any body else should.

And many of the Catalogue of Incurables I have cured; so that my Prosecution is purely for doing good, which these Men will in time to come, be ashamed of. If the Magistrate would, for the Benefit and Preservation of his Majesties Subjects, require a publick Probate of our Method and Medicines upon the Sick taken out of Hospitals, it would quickly appear where the Fitter Method and Fitter Medicines lay.

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Suppose some of the Council or Judges being Sick, could not be Cured by the *Colledge*, will the *Colledge* say they ought to be contented to die, rather than obtain Cure by any body else? Or will these Gentlemen be contented to die a Sacrifice to them, rather than submit to the Cure from a Chymist that can perform it?

Presume there were a Law made (when there was no better Medicine) known to prevent damage and hurt to the Kings Subjects, will that Law serve to prohibit the preservation of the life of the Kings Subjects when there is fitter and better Medicines Discover'd? Moreover we cannot find that the Law they pretend to and sue by, was ever Sign'd or had the Royal Assent.

London, Printed for the Author *Nat. Merry* at the *Star* in *Bow-lane*, 1683.

bill read 5 April 1748

SOME OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE BILL ENTITLED

An Act, to revive and amend the Act, for the better Examination of Drugs, and Medicines, within London, and seven Miles.

THE Act in Question, (which passed in 1724,) having been suffered to expire, so long ago as 1731; it may be necessary to state the Purport of it, and of the Alterations intended to be made thereto by the Bill now depending.

THE said Act recites amongst other Things,

THAT by an Act (22nd H. 8.) Four Members of the College (to be yearly chosen by them) were empowered to search all Apothecaries Houses in London, and (calling to them the Wardens of the Apothecaries) to destroy all such Drugs, &c. as they should find defective.

THAT by a subsequent Act, (1st Mar. 2.) the said Wardens were empowered to accompany the Physicians in the Search, for the better Execution thereof; That several Medicines were sold within London and seven Miles thereof which ought likewise to be searched.

Therefore it enacts,

That the Four Censors of the said College, or any Three of them (calling to their Assistance the said Wardens, or one of them,) should have Power, as often as they should think fit in the Day Time, to enter the House, Shop, Cellar, Vault, Workhouse, Warehouse or any other Room of the House, of any Person who should keep for Sale, or sell, or put to Sale, any Medicines, Drugs, &c. within seven Miles of LONDON, And to examine such Medicines, &c. And such as any Three of the said Censors should adjudge defective, to burn, or otherwise destroy: EXCEPT Drugs in the Houses of Merchants &c. not making, or keeping Medicines for Sale.

THAT the said Censors might proceed without the said Wardens, if they should neglect to attend upon Notice.

THAT if the Person having the Custody of any Medicines condemned by the said Censors, should, before the destroying thereof, forthwith by writing under his Hand, appeal to the College; then the said Censors, should cause the said Medicines, together with their Reasons for condemning thereof subscribed by them, to be put into a Box, sealed up, and conveyed to the College: And should procure an Assembly of the President and Fellows within fourteen Days, of which the Appellant should have two Days Notice. Which President, and Fellows so assembled, (not less in Number than twelve, exclusive of the Censors appealed from) should open the said Box in the Presence of the Appellant (if there,) and should examine, and finally determine concerning the said Medicines; and if the Major Part of them, should confirm the Judgment of the Censors, then the said Medicines, &c. should be burnt before the Doors of the House where found, in such publick Manner, as any Three of the said Censors should think fit; otherwise the said Medicines, &c. to be returned: With a Proviso, in Favour of Medicines made under Letters Patent.

In 1731 A Bill for reviving the said Act, was twice read in the Honourable House of Commons, and Committed, when a Proviso was added, to the following Purpose, viz.

THAT

THAT in all Cases of Appeal, the Censors should four Days before the Assembling of the College, give Notice thereof to the Society of Apothecaries, who should nominate six of their Court of Assistants; And that such six Apothecaries, together with the President, or Vice-President, and five of the Fellows, (exclusive of the Censors as aforesaid,) should be sworn, and upon the Testimony of Witnesses upon Oath, or by such other Means as they should judge necessary, should examine, and finally determine such Appeal, the said President or Vice-President in Case of Equality, having the casting Vote.

THIS Amendment being reported to the House, the Bill went no further, nor from that Time till this present Session (when the Apothecaries thought it their Duty to represent the gross Abuses in the Preparation of Medicines) has there been any Application whatsoever made to the Legislature for a Remedy.

IN Consequence of that Representation, the Honourable House of Commons have been pleased to pass the present Bill; whereby the College are empowered annually to elect sixteen Persons, in Addition to the Four Censors, who after an Oath taken are vested with the Powers of Visitation mentioned in the said former Act, subject to the like Appeals and the said Act is made perpetual.

TO the said Act, thus revived, and altered, the Society of Apothecaries do humbly propose the following Objections.

I. THAT the said President and Fellows, to whom the Appeal is given, are not required to be upon Oath, although their Determination is made final, and may, by subjecting the Party to an infamous Punishment, for ever blast his Credit, and ruin his Fortune.

So great a Power, and so terrible in its Effects, cannot surely be too much guarded, against Abuse, and Partiality. Not that the Party accused is alone interested in the Decision, since it as much imports the Publick, to provide against a partial and undue Acquittal.

II. THAT the said President and Fellows, are not obliged to hear any Evidence, or even any Reasons; which the Appellant may have to offer on his Behalf; whilst on the other Hand, they will have before them in writing, the Reasons which induced the Censors to condemn, and which the said Censors will have Opportunity to explain, and enforce in his Absence; a strange, *ex parte* Jurisdiction! unknown to our Law in any other Instance.

But further to shew the Reasonableness, and even Necessity of obliging the said President, and Fellows to hear Witnesses upon Oath, the Apothecaries beg Leave to assert, that a distinguishing, and critical Knowledge in compound Medicines is to be acquired only by a long and continual Acquaintance with the Materials, and its various Combinations; So that without any Imputation upon the Learning, or Abilities of Physicians, (whose Province it is to study the Nature of Diseases, and the right Application and Effect of Medicines) It may be said, that the Generality of them cannot be competent Judges of compounds without the Assistance of proper Information upon Oath. And therefore it is hoped the Character, and Livelyhood of the Apothecary, shall not be made wholly dependent upon the Skill of the Physician in a Matter confessedly foreign to his Profession.

III. THAT the Intent of the former Act, in requiring the Censors to call one of the Wardens of the Apothecaries to their Assistance upon every Search, must be presumed to be, that the Apothecary under Visitation might have some of his Fraternity present, to see what was doing, (for to look on, is all that the Wardens are empowered to do,) in order to be some Sort of Check upon the Censors: But even this Security (small as it is,) is lessened by the present Bill; for the Number of Examiners being increased to Twenty, (any Three of which may act,) they may either appoint such frequent Visitations, or so many different Ones at the same Time, as to render it impossible for two Wardens to attend them all.

IV. THAT the Bill has not confined the College to elect the Sixteen additional Examiners, from among themselves; so that whenever they shall begin to think the Office troublesome, they will have Power to devolve it upon others, who may prove to be, either totally ignorant, or from the Nature of their particular Interests, partial, and unjust.

V. THAT the only Members of the College, excepted from being Judges upon the Appeal, are the Censors, and (by an equitable Construction) the Examiners, from whose Judgment such Appeal is made; so that the Examiners may, (and from the smallness of the Number of Fellows) must, alternately sit in Judgment upon each other; how likely they are, under these interesting Circumstances, to be impartial, is Submitted to those who have any knowledge of Mankind.

VI. THAT the Bill not directing the Search to be General, of all Shops where Medicines are sold, the said Examiners may, by Visiting some very frequently, and others seldom or not at all, create undeserved Suspicions of the Sale of bad Medicines in particular Shops, to the irreparable Injury of the Owners, both in their Character, and Livelyhood: And as this Power is lodged in any Three of the Examiners, it will not appear an extravagant, or unreasonable Apprehension, that it may on some Occasions be made subservient to Pique and Resentment.

VII. THAT

VII. THAT the said Act is made perpetual; whereas the encreasing the Number of Examiners from Four to Twenty, is a Confession of its Insufficiency, and a very material Alteration therein, the Consequences of which cannot now be foreseen, and therefore it seems but reasonable that the Act, when properly amended, should, in order to a Trial thereof, be made temporary.

UPON the whole, It is humbly submitted, how far it can be the Interest of the Publick, (though by some it may be thought that of the College,) to keep the Apothecary in an absolute Subjection to, and a slavish Dependence upon the Physician.

SHOULD the Physician ever happen to entertain a Jealousy of the Apothecary, for presuming to administer Medicines without his Interposition, altho' in ordinary Cases, or to poor Persons, and Servants, the Temptation to crush a Rival, cannot but have great Influence, where the Opportunity of doing it will be so easy.

If the Publick wish to see the Business of Pharmacy carried on by Men of Liberal Education and Integrity, let them not make the Profession servily dependant, and consequently mean, and contemptible.

It is therefore humbly hoped that such Alterations will be made in the Bill, as will put the Apothecaries (in Point of Justice, and Security,) upon an equal Foot with the rest of his Majesty's free Subjects.



III. That the intent of the former Act, in relation to the Examiners, was to secure the Publick from the imposition of ignorant and unskilful persons, who might otherwise have been admitted to the Office of Examiners, and thereby have been enabled to administer Medicines, and to prescribe Treatments, without the necessary Qualifications, and without the necessary Assistance of the Physician in a Matter of Life and Death.

IV. That the Bill has not confined the College to elect the sixteen additional Examiners, from among themselves; so that whenever they shall begin to think the Office overburdened, they will be at liberty to select from any other source, who may prove to be better qualified, than the College itself.

V. That the only Members of the College, who are qualified to elect the sixteen additional Examiners, are the Officers, and by an equitable Constitution, the Examiners, from whose Judgment such Appeal is made, to that the Examiners may, (and from the Wisdom of the Number of Fellows) may, alternately sit in Judgment upon each other, how likely they are, under the existing Circumstances, to be qualified, in relation to those who have any Knowledge of the Art of Medicine.

VI. That the Bill not directing the Search to be General, of all Shops where Medicines are sold, the said Examiners may, by Visiting some very frequent, and others (such as the Dispensary, and the Sale of Medicines in particular Shops, and the Dispensary of the Officers, both in their Character, and as Physicians) it will not appear an extraordinary or unnecessary Addition to the Examiners, but a necessary one, in order to secure the Publick from the imposition of ignorant and unskilful persons, who might otherwise have been admitted to the Office of Examiners, and thereby have been enabled to administer Medicines, and to prescribe Treatments, without the necessary Qualifications, and without the necessary Assistance of the Physician in a Matter of Life and Death.

SOME

OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

B I L L

ENTITLED

An Act to revise and amend the Act for the
better Examination of Drugs and Medicines within
London and seven Miles.

EXPLANATION

B I L L

INTRODUCED

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON THE 11th DAY OF JANUARY 1854
BY
JAMES STANLEY



Upon the whole, it is humbly submitted, that it can be the interest of the Public
(though by some it may be thought that of the State) to keep the Pharmacy in an able
and Subjection to, and a lively Dependence upon the Legislature.

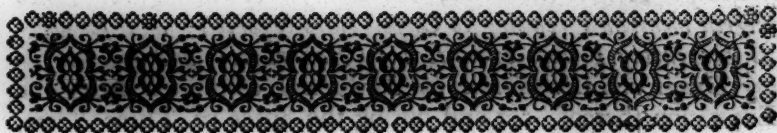
Should the Pharmacy ever happen to contain a Member of the Legislature, for purposing to ad-
minister Medicine without an Interposition, altho' in ordinary Cases, or to poor Persons and
Strangers, the Legislature to cross a Member, cannot but have great Influence, where the Oppor-
tunity of doing it will be easy.

Is the Public with respect to the Bill of Pharmacy carried on by Men of liberal Education
and Integrity, let them not make the Protection very dependent, and consequently mean, and
contemptible.

It is therefore humbly hoped that the
the Legislature (in Point of Justice, and
the Subjects) will be made in the Bill, as will pro-
ceed upon an equal Footing with the rest.

Read 5 April 1748.

(I).



777. L. 16.
43



B I L L,

Great Britain G. II.
R.

Intituled,

An Act to revive and amend an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of King George the First, intituled, An Act for the better viewing, searching, and examining all Drugs, Medicines, Waters, Oils, Compositions, used or to be used for Medicines, in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale, or kept for that Purpose, within the City of London and Suburbs thereof, or within Seven Miles Circuit of the said City.



Whereas an Act was made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, (intituled, *An Act for the better viewing, searching, and examining all Drugs, Medicines, Waters, Oils, Compositions, used or to be used for Medicines, in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale, or kept for that Purpose, within the City of London and Suburbs thereof, or within Seven Miles Circuit of the said City*) which Act was to continue in Force for the Term of Three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and no longer: And whereas the said Act was, by another

other Act made in the Thirteenth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign (intituled, *An Act for continuing the Laws therein mentioned relating to Copper Bars exported; and for better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts; and for searching Drugs and Compositions for Medicines*) continued from the Expiration thereof, for and during the Space of Three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, ~~and is since expired~~; and forasmuch as the Want of a proper Inspection and Examination of Medicines may be of pernicious Consequence, **therefore be it enacted** by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and forty eight, the said Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, shall be, and is hereby revived, and shall thenceforth continue in Force for ever.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the President and College, or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physick in *London*, shall have Power annually to elect Sixteen Persons in Addition to the Four Censors in the said Act mentioned, who, after taking an Oath before the said President of the said College, that they will impartially and honestly discharge the Trust reposed in them by virtue of this Act, according to the best of their Skill and Knowledge, shall, or any Three of them, have Power to make the Visitation in the said Act mentioned, and have such and the like Powers and Authorities, as in and by the said Act are given to the said Four Censors, or any Three of them; subject nevertheless to such Appeal as by the said Act is given or directed, from the Censure, Judgement, or Condemnation of the said Censors.

Provided always, and be it enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in the said former or this Act, nor any Thing therein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to give any Power to any Person or Persons whatsoever, to search or inspect any of the Medicines, prepared or hereafter to be prepared by *Joshua Ward* Esquire, or any Drugs by him kept to be made Use of for that Purpose.

London - *Smith & Apthorpe* 777. L. 16.
46

Whereas the Master and Wardens of the Company of Apothecaries of the City of London have lately received two Precepts from the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the same City, to advertise them that some of the Judges have declared their Opinions, That all Persons under any degree of Trust in any Company or Corporation whatsoever, are comprized within the Act of Parliament, entituled, An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants, and obliged to perform what is thereby required. I am therefore commanded by the said Master & Wardens to signify unto you that the Quarter-Sessions for the said City will be held at Guild-hall London, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays in every week until the first day of August next, for giving the Oaths, and doing such other things mentioned in the said Act, to all such Persons as shall think themselves concerned, and as already done the same in his Majesties Courts of Chancery, or Kings-Bench, before the end of Trinity-Term last, that none may be surprized, and thereby liable to suffer the penalties of the said Act for want of timely notice. Dated the seventh day of July, 1673.

John Smith. B. 46